

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,083

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1970

Established 1887

White Paper Gives U.K. Cost Forecast for Entering EEC

By Anthony Lewis

BRITON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Entering the Common Market could Britain's food prices as much as 25 percent and put a substantial new burden on the balance of payments, the government today.

These were two main points in a lengthy white paper estimating the possible economic impact of British membership in the EEC. Prime Minister Harold Wilson presented the paper to the of Commons. The figures in the white paper were extra-

ordinarily inconclusive for a government document. For example, it said that membership could cost between \$240 million and \$264 billion a year on the balance of payments.

Mr. Wilson explained that there were too many imponderables about a British relationship to the European Economic Community to make more precise estimates feasible. The white paper itself spoke of a "wide margin of error" and "very variable assumptions."

Nevertheless, it was immediately clear that opponents of joining the community would seize on the white paper as support for their view.

A new joint opposition group, the Common Market Safeguards Campaign, said at once that the new figures showed membership would put a "huge load" on Britain and "gravely weaken" her economy.

Wilson Denies Shift

In these circumstances, many people have today been asking what Mr. Wilson had put out the white paper. Some suspiciously suggested that he might be preparing the way to abandon his three-year-old position in favor of British entry.

Edson Griffiths, a Conservative MP, asked the prime minister whether he might try "to perform a political somersault and run away from negotiations before the next general election."

Mr. Wilson said: "The application is in and is not in question. We have said we are ready to start negotiations tomorrow if the others are. We now know of their willingness to start them this year."

After difficult talks in Brussels, the six EEC members agreed last weekend on financial arrangements that should make negotiations possible by July with the four applicant states. They are Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

There will undoubtedly be intensive speculation on the Continent about Mr. Wilson's motives. As polls have shown British public opinion cooling to the idea of membership, some EEC figures have worried about the possibility of another political turn in Britain.

But the best-informed sources here do not think the prime minister or the government are changing their established pro-market position. The belief is that the white paper represents "not a conspiracy but a blunder."

Last fall, at the Labor party conference, Mr. Wilson was under some apparent pressure from union leaders opposed to membership. At one point he promised new figures on the costs to Britain. That promise may have been made casually, but he evidently felt he had to keep his word.

The white paper devoted much attention to the question of food prices, which is by far the most sensitive aspect of the Common Market issue.

This country traditionally has low food prices and admits vast amounts of butter and grain and other items from abroad without tariffs. British farmers are paid subsidies to compensate them for higher costs.

The EEC takes care of its farmers by keeping prices at a higher level. Foreign farm products have to pay substantial levies as they enter the market.

The result is that the French or Italian housewife has to pay more than her British equivalent. This table, in dollars per pound, shows some comparative French and

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Two Charged With Murder If Mrs. McKay; Body Missing

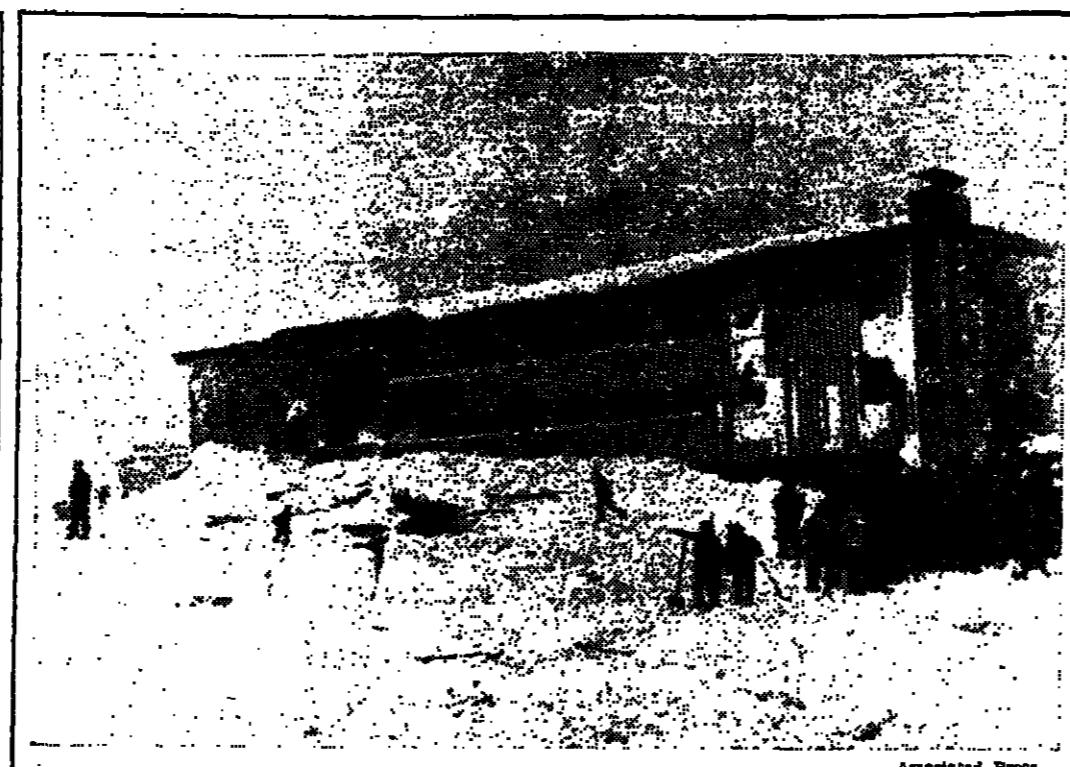
BRITON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Two farm workers were charged tonight with the murder of Mrs. Muriel McKay, 56-year-old Australian wife of newspaper executive.

The men were identified by police as Arthur Hoskin, 33, and Mervin Hoskin, 21, and will appear in Wimborne Court tomorrow to face the charges. They are believed to be Indians from the Caribbean island of Tobago.

They were also charged with attempting to obtain \$1 million (\$24,000) in ransom for the return of Mrs. McKay, missing for six days by threatening her husband, Alexander McKay, 60, deputy editor of the mass circulation of the *World Sunday* newspaper.

A top-level conference was held at Wimborne Police Station before the charges were disclosed.

The two brothers lived at Rock's

Associated Press
CATASTROPHE—Exterior view of the UCPA hostel after a wall of snow hit it.

39 Killed as Avalanche Batters Hostel at French Skiing Resort

VAL D'ISÈRE, France, Feb. 10 (AP).—Tons of fresh powder snow, rolling a half-mile at express-train speeds, broke like a white tidal wave over a vacation camp here today, killing at least 39 skiers and injuring more than 30 others in one of Europe's worst single-avalanche tolls of the century.

Some 400 rescue workers continued to search the site tonight in the face of a continuing blizzard and the threat of further killer avalanches.

Whipped by the 60-mile-an-hour winds of a wild Alpine blizzard, the mass of snow jumped a national highway, a river, crushed two garages and ripped the roof off a hotel before crashing through the bay windows of the vacation camp's dining room at breakfast time.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International
EMERGENCY—Rescue workers shoveling snow out of the dining room of the Union des Centres de Plein Air, where most of yesterday's avalanche victims died.

Democratic Party Policy Unit Asks Vietnam Pullout Within 18 Months

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Democratic Policy Council called yesterday for "a firm and unequivocal commitment" to withdraw all American military forces from Vietnam on a definite timetable.

"We see no reason why this withdrawal should not be completed within 18 months," a council position paper said. "Such a withdrawal can be accelerated by efforts to create the conditions necessary for a peaceful political settlement."

The 76-member council adopted without major revisions a resolution prepared by its foreign policy committee, headed by W. Averell Harriman, the former U.S. delegate to the Paris peace talks.

Thus, the Democrats, who presided over the Americas buildup in Southeast Asia and the period of the greatest American activity in Vietnam, positioned themselves for the 1970 congressional elections by advocating a more resolute policy of disengagement than that of President Nixon.

Mr. Nixon has set no deadline for the completion of his withdrawal plan and has pledged only to pull out combat troops, not support forces.

Despite the factionalism that has crippled the party in the last two years and the strong anti-war, anti-Johnson feelings of some of the

members of the council who campaigned for Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, of Minnesota, in 1968, the meeting was described by council members as unanimous.

Only two substantial changes were made in the text proposed by the Harriman committee.

The committee had asserted that the pace of withdrawal should depend "wholly and exclusively" on American interests. The full council changed the words "wholly and exclusively" to "primarily."

The council also softened what seemed to be a description of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon as a dictatorship.

The committee had written that "to equip the present Thieu government so that it can continue its rule through military means is not only unjustifiable but delusive." That was amended to read: "Our continued unconditional support of the Thieu government as now constituted is not only unjustifiable but delusive."

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High Price of Soviet Amity Is Unacceptable, Scheel Hints

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Feb. 10.—The Soviet Union is sticking to its maximum demands as the price for better relations with West Germany. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today.

These include recognition of East Germany as a sovereign state and acceptance of the Communist contention that West Berlin is a "special political entity" not tied to West Germany, he added. Both demands are unacceptable here, even under the new and relaxed approach to Eastern problems taken by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government.

Mr. Scheel's remarks on Russia's Berlin position were of particular interest in view of the Soviet note handed to the U.S., British, and French ambassadors in Moscow today which dealt with the question of access to and practical problems in Berlin, but not its status per se.

Mr. Scheel's remarks, made to Latin American ambassadors here, were the first official admission that political talks in Poland and those still going on in the Soviet Union had run into a solid wall. He coupled his pessimistic view with an appeal to Bonn's Eastern neighbors for "understanding of our difficulties."

He confirmed that the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany were insisting that Bonn recognize the status quo in Central Europe as the price of progress with any one of them in bilateral talks. He also revealed that Soviet conclusions—presented in 15 hours of discussions between Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Brandt's special emissary, Egon Bahr—went even further.

They included a demand that Bonn declare invalid the Munich agreement under which Hitler took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. Bonn's signature of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty was not enough, but it must also renounce all access to nuclear weapons.

Although Mr. Scheel did not say so, this appeared to mean renunciation of the West German military's limited and strictly controlled nuclear potential. The West Germans operate ground-to-ground missiles which can be equipped with nuclear warheads, but the warheads themselves are under American control.

This has long been a target of Communist propaganda, but many West German planners were hopeful the Russians would choose to ignore extraneous subjects such as this one and concentrate on approaches which could lead to practical results.

The foreign minister indicated that West Germany was not ready to renounce what he called "the rightful claim of the German people to self-determination"; meaning the old Bonn claim that 17 million East Germans have the right to decide whether they want to live under Communism. Previously, the Brandt regime has tacitly agreed that by signing non-aggression treaties with East-Germany and other Communist states

it would effectively abandon this claim, if not in so many words.

Bahr Extends Visa

Mr. Bahr, one of Mr. Brandt's closest advisers, met for two hours with Mr. Gromyko again today, and has extended his visa for another week. He is to confer with Mr. Scheel on Thursday, when the latter stops in Moscow en route to the Far East.

Mr. Bahr's assignment has been to try and narrow down the issues on which the West Germans and the Russians could presumably hold constructive negotiations, but Mr. Scheel's pessimistic report gave rise to uncertainties how long he would continue his stay in Moscow.

Preliminary discussions with the Poles were concluded last week, and are scheduled to be resumed in March. The East Germans have not replied to a Bonn proposal to begin contacts leading to a meeting on the prime-minister level, and by their public attitude show little enthusiasm for the idea.

President Walter Ulbricht last weekend called upon the state security service to exercise ever-greater watchfulness "in view of the plans and maneuvers of the aggressive and revenge-seeking forces in West Germany." To even the most thoughtful of Westerners here on the banks of the Rhine, this was hardly a happy prelude to a brotherly all-German get-together.

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Hint of Progress in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today accepted a West German dinner invitation in a gesture that indicated progress in current talks between the two countries.

Mr. Bahr announced the dinner engagement today as he emerged from two hours of "good, business-like" talks with Mr. Gromyko in the Soviet Foreign Ministry building.

Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Bahr and other officials of both nations will be guests of Ambassador Helmut Allardt at his residence.

Mr. Bahr, who has carefully avoided any public discussion of details of the talks, told newsmen that in today's session "some difficult questions were cleared up," but added that "there still remain plenty more to discuss."

Pakistani Troops Reportedly Have Moved Into Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

military training missions, one for the Jordanian Air Force and one for armored units, which have been in Jordan for three or four months.

The regiment was reported to have from 2,000 to 3,000 men, while the training missions numbered from 200 to 300.

Jordan's army of about 55,000 has already been reinforced by the presence of about 12,000 Iraqis and 5,000 Syrian troops as well as several battalions totaling about 1,500 Saudis.

The arrival of the Pakistani regiment is the result of King Hussein's efforts over many years to foster relations with Pakistan. He visited this "Islamic Republic" as it is officially called, two months ago and is reported about to go again after a state visit to the gulf

Israeli Planes Strike Twice Near Canal

Air-Raid Warning Is Sounded in Cairo

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Israeli planes today carried out two raids on Egyptian military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal, an army spokesman said.

He said the Israeli planes returned to blast Egyptian anti-aircraft batteries and artillery encampments for 40 minutes in mid afternoon, two hours after an hour-long pounding in the same sector.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely to base, the spokesman said.

Early today, an army spokesman said, an Israeli soldier died in an overnight artillery, mortar and automatic-weapon duel with Egyptian troops in the Suez Canal zone.

Cairo Air-Raid Sirens

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Air-raid sirens sounded in the Cairo suburb of Helipolis today, but there were no immediate reports of raiding planes.

All Cairo motorists have been put under a 24-hour notice to paint their car headlights blue or be fined.

The order, issued by the Interior Ministry yesterday, is part of government plans to prepare Cairo for any direct Israeli attack.

Israel launched five air attacks on the outskirts of Cairo in January and a sixth this month.

The partial blackout, in force since last year, is being enforced more strictly following the attacks. Cairo citizens have also been instructed to be "better prepared" for any eventuality.

Bomb in Gaza Strip

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip, Feb. 10 (AP)—A saboteur's grenade today wounded 33 Arab men, women and children and one Israeli soldier in a blast at Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli military command announced.

The saboteur buried a grenade in front of the busy civilian government headquarters in the refugee town, a spokesman said.

Twenty-two of the wounded were students aged 15 and 16, he added. Some of the injured were reported in serious condition.

Arabs Kill 1 At Munich

(Continued from Page 1)

its men. It gave no immediate details.

Another relatively unknown group, the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, said the attack was carried out by its

Omar Saratati Unit No. 122."

Guerrillas Deny Part

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 10 (UPI)—Leading Palestinian guerrilla groups tonight denied any knowledge of the attack on a bus at Munich airport today.

A spokesman for the Palestine Armed Struggle Command, the body which coordinates guerrilla action, said none of its member organizations has indicated they were responsible for the explosion.

A Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine spokesman also denied any connection with the incident.

Reports in Amman tonight said

a small and obscure guerrilla group, called the Armed Struggle Group, had claimed responsibility, but this was not confirmed and no statement was issued.

Israel Blames el-Faiz

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP)—Israel tonight pinned the blame for the attack against El Al passengers in Munich on the el-Faiz guerrilla organization and scorned the assailants as "cowards who cannot fight inside Israel or on its borders."

The military contribution of Jordan's army of about 55,000 has already been reinforced by the presence of about 12,000 Iraqis and 5,000 Syrian troops as well as several battalions totaling about 1,500 Saudis.

The arrival of the Pakistani regiment is the result of King Hussein's efforts over many years to foster relations with Pakistan. He visited this "Islamic Republic" as it is officially called, two months ago and is reported about to go again after a state visit to the gulf

sheikdom of Abu Dhabi later this week.

Crown Prince Hassan a year ago married the daughter of a Pakistani air marshal.

The commander of the Pakistani Air Force, Air Marshal Rahim Khan, spent five days in Jordan and was decorated with Jordan's highest military order during the first week of this month, just before King Hussein attended the "confrontation summit" in Cairo.

The military contribution of Jordan has a squadron of American-built F-104 fighters which

have not yet been used in combat

partly because the training of men to fly them and to operate ground controls, in Britain and the United States, has been going slowly.

Many of the trainees were found to be unsuitable physically or educationally.

Lately, the Pakistanis have helped in training but, the Jordanian source emphasized, Pakistani pilots are not going to fly Jordanian Air Force planes in combat.

The 12-point security order (restricting guerrillas) was adopted at a cabinet meeting attended by King Hussein today, according to information received by telephone from Amman.

Diplomats in Amman regarded them

as an attempt to limit the extent to which commandos can

form a state within the state in Jordan. Thus, the first provision asserts that all forces in Jordan, "government, popular or individual" are subject to the law.

Other provisions required all

citizens to carry identity cards,

prohibited shooting within town limits, required all cars to carry license plates, prohibited demonstrations and unauthorized publications and banned all political party activity.

Some of these orders, notably

the ban on carrying arms, merely

reasserted the terms of the agreement between government and commandos reached after the confrontation of November, 1968. But the seventh point demanding sur-

render of weapons stockpiles, was

not previously enforced.

About half the 150 Peace Corps

volunteers in Tunisia signed let-

ters denouncing the war in Viet-

nam, which were presented to

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers continued to smile

calmly as the handful of volunteers turned their backs on him during

his morning speech. The secretary

met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba Jr. President

Habib Bourguiba, the father of

Tunisian independence and the

dominant figure in the nation, is in

France recuperating from an ill-

ness.

In the same period 51 civil-

ians were killed and 557 wound-

ed in clashes along the cease-

fire lines and within the oc-

cupied territories and Israel-

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In the period from June 12,

1967, to Jan. 31 this year, 294

Israeli soldiers were killed and

870 wounded in actions against

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while 141 were killed and 599

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Aimed at Draft, Taxes, Negro Repression

New Mobe Maps Broad 'Offensive'

By Martin Weil
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI)—
New Mobilization Committee
to end the War in Vietnam issued
yesterday for a nonviolent
"spring offensive" against
draft, taxes and some court
impositions.

Two weeks of activities in 100 cities
down as many draft boards and
induction centers as possible
through a "dialogue of confrontation," according to a New Mobe
statement issued yesterday.

On March 19, as part of a week
of anti-draft activity, "a determined
effort will be made to close
out the offensive."

Decentralized Activities

Although some mass demonstrations are planned, Douglas Dowd, a New Mobe co-chairman, said a main idea is to develop "decentralized . . . persistent" activities to draw persons to the anti-war movement by showing links between the war and domestic ills.

Mrs. Ron Young, New Mobe's project coordinator for the offensive, said in a statement that more than 100 affiliates of the anti-war organization will hold teach-ins and rallies next week to educate and mobilize Americans against "Nixon's repression."

She said the march here Feb. 21 will support the defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial and will protest such matters as the treatment of poor tenants and Supreme Court failure to rule the Vietnam war illegal.

Mrs. Young said groups throughout the nation working with the New Mobe during "Stop the Draft" week, March 18 to 22, will organize picketing, hand out leaflets and urge young men to turn in their draft cards.

They will ask draft board members and employees to quit, and in general, will legally overload the draft system, she said, in an attempt to halt it.

On the 19th, a day of "massive peaceful" demonstrations, a statement said, New Mobe affiliates plan to hold dialogues with board employees. "We believe that there will be so many of us . . . very few draft notices (will) be mailed March 19," the statement said.

"If they order us to leave . . . many of us will seek to block the entrances . . .," the New Mobe statement said.

The New Mobe said it is calling for a massive demonstration April 16 at Internal Revenue Service or tax offices, where persons will "actively demand an end to the war and war-caused inflation or taxes."

From April 20 through 30, Mrs. Young said, New Mobe will sponsor protests at stockholders' meetings of major defense corporations, some of which she said have had a 50 percent profit rise since 1964.

Mrs. Young said the New Mobe will back the national black referendum on Vietnam, in which a group of black leaders plan to poll the nation's Negroes at churches during Easter week on their views on the Vietnam war.

Dr. George A. Wiley, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, said at the New Mobe's press conference that "it is important that the peace movement this spring is directly supporting poor people . . . in their demands for new economic priorities at home."

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The Arabs Against Themselves

The thud of Israeli bombs on the outskirts of Cairo, where the leaders of five "front-line" Arab nations met over the weekend, underscored the folly of the policy of militant confrontation with Israel that the meeting vaingloriously reaffirmed. By rejecting President Nixon's plea for a renewed cease-fire, the Arab leaders merely invite further humiliating punishment and make more difficult the prospect of ever regaining their lost territories.

As usual, President Nasser and his current allies sought to blame the United States for the frustrating predicament they have created through their own belligerent intransigence, supported and encouraged by the self-seeking Russians. Their threat to sabotage American oil interests in the Middle East is another example of shortsighted Arab bravado.

The conferees warned that "the Arab nation refuses to see its resources and wealth exploited and converted into assistance and weapons for Israel." But the Arab states with the greatest exploitable wealth—the oil-producing nations—were not represented at the Cairo sessions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defense Budget Debate

The administration's \$71.8 billion defense budget, viewed as a percentage of total spending, promises to be the lowest in 20 years. It is \$2 billion lower than defense expenditures during the current fiscal year. Yet it is headed into heavy weather in a Congress that is increasingly critical of military programs.

At a time when the issue of national priorities dominates budget debate, the projected cuts in defense spending reflect savings in Vietnam alone. There appears to be little or no budgetary reflection as yet of the Guam doctrine or the reported decision to limit general-purpose forces to those needed to handle one major and one minor war at a time, instead of the two-major-and-one-minor-war capability that previously was official doctrine. Nor is any monetary account taken of the prospects—officially described as hopeful—for restraining the nuclear missile race with Russia through the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

On the contrary, a major buildup of offensive and defensive strategic weapons is under way. That buildup is getting only relatively limited amounts of "seed money" so far. But the so-called "light" Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and the two systems of MIRV multiple-warhead missiles, Poseidon and Minuteman-3 which get a reported \$3.8 billion in the new budget—will cost about \$30 billion over the next few years and could soar to more than double that amount, as Sen. Mike Mansfield has noted.

At the same time, part of the current Vietnam saving is being devoted to modernization of the non-Vietnam general-purpose forces on the theory that these forces have been starved for several years. Here again current spending is relatively small compared to the ultimate cost of the new weapons that are being developed or put into production.

The General Accounting Office recently reported that the Defense Department is proceeding on 130 new strategic and tactical weapons systems costing \$140 billion, according to present cost projections. These

projections, already up more than \$20 billion over original estimates, are sure to rise.

This year's congressional debate on the defense budget will be informed by independent expert analysis of a quality rarely seen in the past. Studies by former Budget Director Charles Schultz and a team of defense experts at the Brookings Institution indicate a possibility of a 20 percent cutback in defense spending after Vietnam. This analysis suggests that, rather than being starved in recent years, non-Vietnam forces have received funds at least equivalent to those of the early 1960s. In those years, defense funds bought "a sharp increase" in military capability, Schultz recently pointed out.

Until Secretary Melvin R. Laird publishes the Pentagon's annual "posture statement" later this month, the full details of the new defense budget will not be known. Even then, it has been indicated, the Nixon administration will only outline its defense plans through June 1971. The five-year projections initiated by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara will only be resumed in the fiscal 1972 budget. But some of these projections—and their financial implications—are already evident in the new weapons systems now planned or under way.

Some of these weapons systems, Schultz has pointed out, are designed "to cover possible, but very remote, contingencies" of enemy threat. Plans for a new \$12 billion air defense system, for large carrier and other tactical air forces, for new strategic bombers costing \$80 million each—all initiated before the Nixon administration—need close examination, apart from the Safeguard ABM and the MIRV missile programs.

Weapons systems that cost billions to hedge against remote threats must be measured against urgent domestic needs if rational priorities are to govern use of the nation's resources. For the first time in decades there is a climate in the country that would permit the Congress to participate critically in judging what is required for an adequate defense posture. It is a judgment that can no longer be evaded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Farm Policy of the 'Six'

The Common Market has at last worked out its agricultural policy. The agreement reached at dawn on Saturday complemented and completed the accord on agricultural rhinoceros reached on Dec. 22, and its chief importance is that it marks the end of the road. . . . The success of the negotiations since last December further proves that the community is now working properly again.

Agricultural policy in the Common Market will now be a virtually self-regulating mechanism. . . . The decisions to be taken in negotiations with Britain will turn upon transitional periods and ceilings on British contributions to agricultural finance, not on the mechanism itself.

Matters will thus be much easier than they were during the 1961-63 negotiations when the Six themselves had not decided how they wanted to organize agriculture.

—From The Times (London).

Arab-U.S. Confrontation

The Arab confrontation countries have decided to confront America—and this has been expected. Only an Arab reaction similar to the one issued by the Cairo conference was expected, in view of the con-

tious U.S. support for and assistance to Israel.

The decision was easy to adopt. With the exception of Jordan, the other confrontation countries have no diplomatic relations with the United States. Even King Hussein himself has run out of material with which to defend U.S. policy or to find justification for it.

But the implementation of this decision is fraught with difficulties. This is because the Arab countries absent from the conference are the ones who would be expected to play the main role in confronting the United States.

—From *An-Nahar* (Beirut).

French Transplant

Even if the French Radical party accepts (Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's) transplant of a new heart in its old organism, it remains to be seen how the electorate will react to it. On paper, there is no room for a large new party. But this marriage of convenience between a general without troops and troops in need of a general might have surprising results.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 11, 1885

PARIS—The Seine, which has been full of huge masses of floating ice for nearly a fortnight, is now completely frozen over in the city of Paris. Hitherto, the force of the current had sufficed to keep the floes moving steadily, but late on Saturday afternoon some of the largest ones became jammed in the arches of the new bridge which is being built at Puteaux. Now, the river is just one sheet of ice.

LONDON—The King, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, opened Parliament in State this afternoon for the first time since 1914. The scene was the most brilliant seen in Westminster for some years. The King wore his crown and State robes and the Queen was adorned in her Coronation dress. The scene inside the House of Lords, where His Majesty read his speech from the throne, was magnificent.

If you get up at 7 a.m. in Jerusalem, you can not only see the sun rise over the city (which is one of the many stories and few certainties in this part of the world), but you can also see the long line of Arab workers plodding up the hill from East Jerusalem to work in the central city. They make one wonder. . . . What



Masherbian in the Toronto Star

Just a Spiffy New Tailor

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—The crucial question in Italy's latest political crisis—the 31st since World War II—is whether the Communists can be excluded from government by another Center-Left coalition or whether extreme left factions among the Christian Democrats and Socialists would prefer to make a deal letting the Communists in.

The latter deal, rejected by a majority of Italians and regarded as fatal by most political leaders, is spurred by the only major non-Communist politician who ever tried to bring the Communists into a governing coalition but who now concludes such would be an impossible folly.

The famous 80-year-old Socialist, Pietro Nenni, joined Communist leaders opposing Mussolini and after returning to Italy from exile sought to work out an alliance with them. He explains that this attempt was made in good faith and based on the wartime experience and immediate postwar aspirations of those who had fought Fascism side

by side.

Party Unchanged

Today, however, Nenni acknowledges this approach was wrong and that it is a fundamental error to think of any such alliance. Despite a widespread impression that Communism has become "bourgeois," he says it has not really changed, adding:

"It has a new tailor, not a new body. One is obliged to recognize that in the struggle between Communism and orthodoxy and revisionism on the other side, orthodoxy and revisionism have won. It is quite impossible to have a coalition with the Communists because precisely this tendency in Soviet Com-

munism is unhealthily reflected in the Italian party."

Nenni hoped that after the Kennedy-Khrushchev confrontation the basis for a permanent East-West compromise would be arranged and this might change Communism's nature. But he was disappointed. Moreover, the relatively tolerant influences of Titoism were only im-

portant in Yugoslavia.

The turbulent November strike

threatened to degenerate into chaos under the impetus of small groups of left-wing and right-wing extremist agitators. But, says Nenni, this did not happen and the unions themselves maintained discipline limits to their actions. Likewise,

the December killings in Milan

could have produced widespread violence comparable to that following the 1921 Diana Theater assassinations in Milan. This menace also was avoided.

Betrayed Ideals

The result was that the Soviet party, despite a new appearance of embourgeoisement, remained inherently Stalinist and the Italian party remained tightly faithful to Soviet discipline and loyal to Moscow as a "leading force."

For Nenni, the saddest reflection

of this crisis in the crisis resulting in Czechoslovakia's occupation. Had it genuinely adhered to proclaimed ideals, the Italian Communist party would have been "much more Czechoslovakian than even the Czech Liberal faction" because the Italians were free and faced no danger while the Czechs were maimed with prison. But they betrayed their own concepts.

Nenni, for many years was considered Western Europe's main spokesman of those who thought co-operation with Communists desirable. It is therefore especially important at this moment of political crisis to recognize that Nenni has definitely concluded such cooperation is impossible and that despite surface appearances the Communist political animal remains unaltered.

For Nenni the only realistic alterna-

tive is continued Center-Left collaboration such as that which had either openly or tacitly featured yesterday Italian governments. He believes an underlying stability

exists in the Italian social system, despite seeming weakness at the top. This stability has been com-

forted during recent uneasy months.

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Elections in 1973

Nenni concludes that Italy is therefore essentially healthy despite surface appearances of feebleness.

He hopes the present parliament

can continue without dissolution until the 1973 elections, guided by the Center-Left alliance now again,

he hopes, being shaped into a cabinet.

Indeed, Nenni considers this im-

perative, not because of danger

from the Communist left, if partici-

pation is precluded, dissolved, but

from the right. He assumes an Ital-

ian mood calling for "law and order," which could become exag-

gerated.

This mood could be dangerous if

permitted to develop. It might try

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Elie Wiesel on His Own Generation

Link Between Holocaust and 6-Day War

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).— "I think our generation is privileged and cursed," said Elie Wiesel, the author. "We are privileged to be a witness—to be able to say 'I was there, I saw it; I was at Sinai; I was in Jerusalem when it was liberated.'"

"Our generation is the link between the holocaust and Israel. Like Job we are cursed and haunted by what has happened to us, but—like Job—privileged, because it has happened to us."

Mr. Wiesel's ninth and latest book of witness—"A Beggar in Jerusalem"—is part novel, part reporting, and deals with the powerful exaltation of the six-day war of June, 1967, between Israel and the Arabs.

When it was published in the original French in 1968 it won the Prix Médicis. Mr. Wiesel's last book, "Entre Deux Soirées" (Between Two Suns)—comes out in France this April. "It tempts," Mr. Wiesel said in an interview here, "to show that our literature has failed: What we wanted to tell we couldn't tell; the facts were too strong, and people didn't want to listen. If they had listened, would we have Biafra and Vietnam and the massacre at Song My?"

"I have a feeling of impotence. I see images on TV of Afghan children and of Song My; and what am I doing? Putting one word after another: 'He came. He said.'

Power and Hesitation

"Proust wrote to people emptiness. Today it's the opposite: the words lag behind reality. The holocaust killed imagination by going to the limits of the human condition. Who could have, who would have imagined it could happen?"

"What can an individual do?" he asked. "We can speak, we

reassure our conscience, but basically we can do nothing. That's one reason intellectuals have been fascinated by power, by people who can make decisions. If I hesitate for hours about what word to use—Blue? Azure?—how could I not hesitate for weeks about whether

I didn't know Paris existed."

He was liberated in 1945. His parents had died in the concentration camps.

With 400 other children who didn't want to go home, he was put on a train for Belgium. Gen. Charles de Gaulle heard about the train, had it intercepted and directed to France. At the border the children were asked who wanted to be French. "Those who raised their hands were given immediate citizenship," he recalled. "I didn't understand French, so I became stateless."

War Correspondent

He studied French, attended the Sorbonne and earned his living conducting choirs and teaching the Bible.

Mr. Wiesel first went to Israel in 1948 as a war correspondent aged 19. During the 1956 Suez campaign he was in a New York hospital, having been run over by a taxi in Times Square—an enforced stay that led to his naturalization as an American.

On June 4, 1967, he was giving the commencement address at the Jewish Theological Seminary here—when it occurred to him that it was ridiculous to be talking about philosophy when, as he told his audience, "there may be a war tomorrow."

If there is a war," he said, "forget your exams. Go to Israel."

When war broke out on June 5, Mr. Wiesel took his own advice and went to Israel. Since then he has been writing—and occasionally lecturing on Chasidic masters."

"I try to show," he said, "that Judaism is not only a philosophy with ethical values, but that a certain Mendele Kotz is greater than Kierkegaard, and that Rabbi Nahman of Bratislava is greater than Kafka."

Elie Wiesel

Keystone

Italian Reds to Try to Wreck Center-Left Cabinet Efforts

ROME, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Italian Communist party said to-day it would do its utmost to wreck efforts to form a new center-left coalition government, following last week's resignation of the minority Christian Democrat cabinet.

The pledge was given by the communist party executive while President Giuseppe Saragat was trying leading politicians on the second day of his political consultations aimed at finding a new minister.

The executive promised in a communiqué "to obstruct and provoke a failure of the attempt to give a to a four-party government." It described the proposed alliance of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Radical Democrats and Republicans in strident contrast to the policies and aims of the workers and popular masses and said it appeared harmful and precarious solution to the political crisis.

The executive appealed to all organizations to demonstrate popular will against a four-party coalition and in favor of a leaning government.

Communist strategy has long been to undermine the center-left alliance which has ruled Italy on and off for the past seven years, to attempt to form a new parliamentary majority based on a communist alliance with left-wing Socialists and Christian Democrats.

But despite a split in the Socialist party last July, which split the last center-left coalition, the center-left parties

Charles to Make Debut in Lords

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, makes his debut in the House of Lords tomorrow and will thereafter be entitled to engage—if he wants to—in the hurly burly of parliamentary debate.

The last time a royal heir took his seat in the Lords was in 1918. The then-Prince of Wales, subsequently King Edward VIII and later Duke of Windsor, wore an army uniform under his peer's robes.

Following his introduction, Prince Edward never uttered a word in the upper chamber of Parliament—unlike his grandfather Edward VII, who spoke on sum clearance and voted in a number of debates. The 21-year-old Prince Charles is still studying at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Girl Without a Country Let Into Britain—Temporarily

LONDON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—A 23-year-old Kenya Asian woman who has been flying back and forth between Nairobi and London for a week, Miss Ranjan Vaid, was finally allowed to enter Britain to-day.

Home Secretary James Callaghan announced the decision in the House of Commons. He called it an "exceptional" concession and made clear that the government would continue excluding others in Miss Vaid's situation.

Like many persons of Asian descent in East Africa, Miss Vaid is a British subject and holds a British passport. Britain gave everyone in East Africa the option of retaining British nationality when the territories became independent in the early 1960s.

Two years ago the Labor government, then evidently fearing a racial backlash in Britain, pushed a restrictive bill through Parliament. The act requires the Asians of East Africa to have an entry permit before they can come here as residents.

Only 1,500 permits are issued annually, with allowances for dependents. At present there is a waiting list of about 10,000 for permits in Kenya and 1,200 more in Uganda.

Over the past two years both Kenya and Uganda have been pressuring the Asians to get out, in the interest of "Africanization." The main device is revoking the Asians' work permits so that they cannot hold a job.

Miss Vaid was in that position. She applied for a British entry permit, but was far down on the list.

Last week she boarded a plane for London. When she got here, immigration officers excluded her and made the airline take her back to Nairobi.

She was not allowed to re-enter Kenya either, and the airline was told to take her back.

After various intermediate stops, Miss Vaid was in Frankfurt last night. As her story became known, Mr. Callaghan came under pressure from his Labor party colleagues to help her.

Today, Mr. Callaghan said he was "ready exceptionally to allow her to enter Britain for a short period of three months." During that time, he said, she would have to work out some way of living somewhere permanently.

Those who encouraged or ad-

Apology Erases Contempt Charge At Panther Trial

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (UPI).—A black woman who works for Newsweek magazine was freed of contempt charges today by the judge presiding at a pretrial hearing of 13 Black Panthers charged with a bombing conspiracy.

Sheila Younge, 24, was freed after she apologized to State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh for having applauded one of the defendants in court yesterday when he told Justice Murtagh, "You should have a white robe on, with a hood on it." Justice Murtagh had charged her with summing contempt.

Justice Murtagh said he withdrew the charge to avoid any suggestion of "possible intimidation" of the press.

"But," he added, "the court is concerned about the conduct of these proceedings and does not intend to countenance further disruptions."

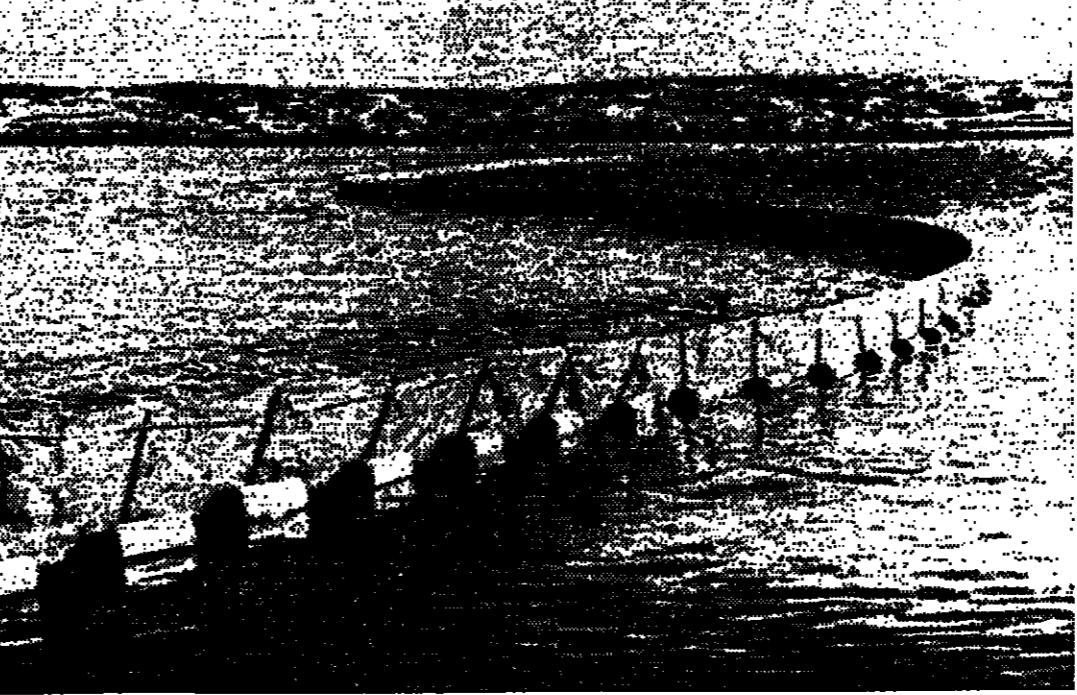
Miss Younge appeared in court with an attorney for Newsweek who told Justice Murtagh, "Newsweek deeply regrets the incident. She was not here on assignment, but on her own initiative."

Miss Younge read a written statement of her own in an almost inaudible voice.

"As a black woman," she said, "I have experienced some of the suffering and anger of the blacks... I am deeply sorry if my conduct impeded in any way your attempts to conduct a fair trial."

There were no legislators in the room as Gov. Cahill affixed his signature to the bill increasing the state sales tax from 3 to 5 percent.

Those who encouraged or ad-



Associated Press

BARRING THE BLACK PERIL—A long serpentine of floats holding up an unending sheet of plastic extends across the entrance to Nova Scotia's Chedabucto Bay to protect the area's fisheries from a huge oil slick spreading from the grounded Liberian tanker Arrow. Canadian wildlife authorities reported that hundreds of birds had been killed by the oil slick, three miles long and 100 yards wide.

Pragmatism Softens Stand On Celibacy by French Clerics

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Roman Catholic hierarchy of France last Thursday proclaimed its "fraternal communion" with Pope Paul VI in his disagreement with the Dutch bishops over the celibacy of the priesthood. Yet

thoughtful discussions with churchmen here turned up some remarkable Gallic nuances.

On the surface, the declaration by Francis Cardinal Martini, speaking for the episcopate, was unequivocal. He recalled and reaffirmed the decision of the 110 French bishops at Lourdes last November:

"We will call to the priesthood only men determined to lead the life of consecrated celibacy; priests renouncing from their engagements cannot exercise the sacerdotal ministry."

As if to confirm this stand, the authorities a week ago closed the doors of a Paris church for an afternoon in order to block the religious wedding of a priest who had already contracted a civil marriage.

The priest, one of 700 belonging to the radical association Echanges et Dialogues, had long since obtained permission from his bishop to abandon his robes, but had been waiting more than a year for approval from Rome, which has not yet acted.

No Afront Tolerated

The hierarchy itself indicated that it would have closed its eyes to an intimate ceremony, but would not tolerate an affront to traditionalists and to Rome.

According to one liberal French priest, his country's church is, however, trying to mediate between the Vatican and the Dutch bishops.

It is rumored in church circles here that Cardinal Martini personally urged the pope to open the door to an intimate ceremony, but would not tolerate an affront to traditionalists and to Rome.

Some of the reluctance reflects the same preoccupation indicated by the pope: if the door is opened to the practice of priestly functions by married men, even if only in a limited area, how can it be closed to others?

The French bishops therefore insist there will be no change. But change is, however, under way, and if the rumors are correct, the French are playing an active role.

U.S. Plane Hijacker Wants To Go Home—Even to Jail

MADRID, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—

A 31-year-old American, who hijacked an airliner to Cuba two years ago, said here today he is going back to the United States to face trial because he is "tired of running."

Lawrence M. Rhodes, of St. Petersburg, Fla., gave himself up at the joint U.S.-Spanish Air Force base in Zaragoza yesterday and arrived in Madrid by train this

morning to make arrangements to return to the United States.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said, "He wants to go back to the United States and face trial. He is turning himself in to the consulate general to be repatriated."

Armed with a revolver, Mr. Rhodes forced a DC-8 jetliner, carrying a crew of seven and 102 passengers on a domestic flight from Chicago to Miami, to fly to Havana on Feb. 21, 1968.

He said today, "I had been drinking, and I did not know what I was doing. But nobody will believe me."

He has not been arrested and is going back to the United States voluntarily.

"I am tired of running and although I can look forward to 30 or 30 years' jail in the United States, it is the only thing I can do," he explained weakly.

He did not go to trial because he had charged her with summing contempt.

Justice Murtagh said he withdrew the charge to avoid any suggestion of "possible intimidation" of the press.

"But," he added, "the court is concerned about the conduct of these proceedings and does not intend to countenance further disruptions."

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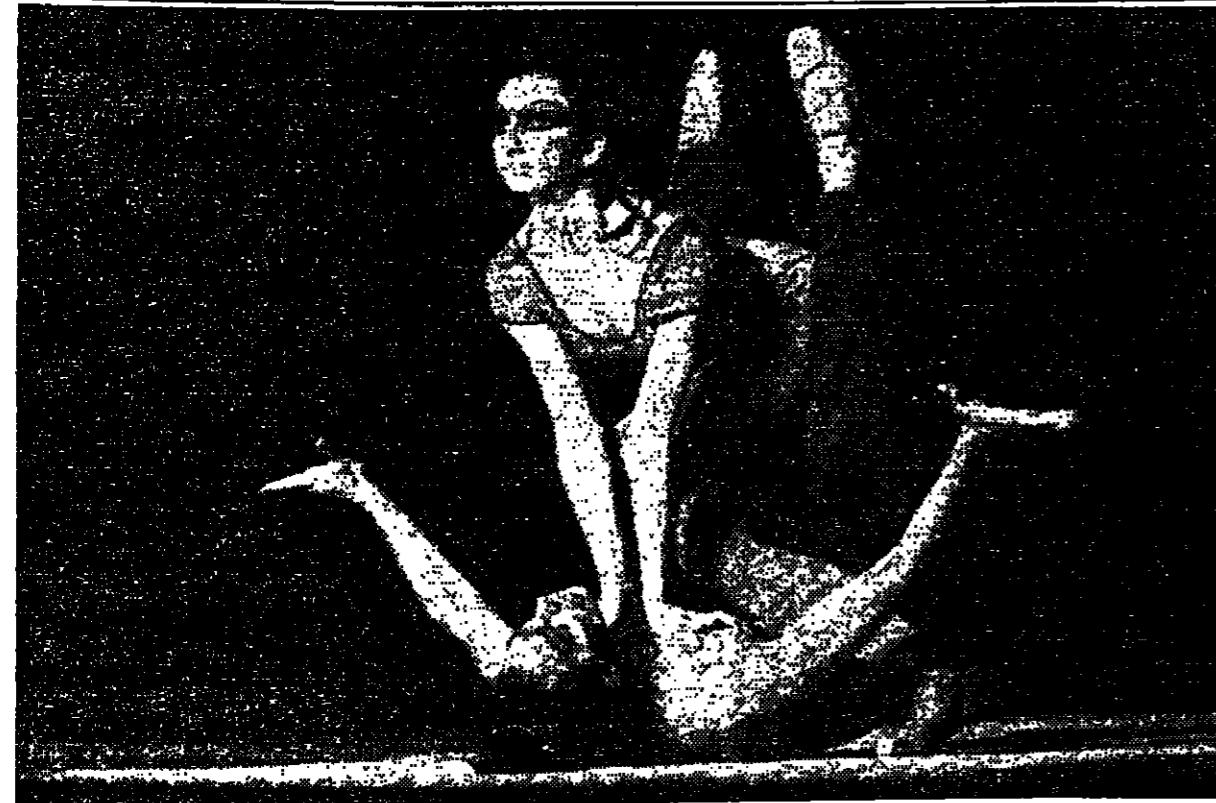
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Maina Gielgud and Germinal Casado in "Béhak".
Jacques Campens.

A Retrospective Look at Béjart's Ballets

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The month-long season of the Ballet of the 20th Century at the Théâtre National Populaire, for which all the 2,500 or so seats in the house probably could have been sold twice, has been something of a retrospective exhibit of Maurice Béjart, 1962-68.

The month's program has ranged from "Le Voyage," his essay on the cycle of life and

death with *musique concrète* by Pierre Henry and film sequences by Thierry Vincens, created in Cologne in 1962, to "Ni Fleurs, Ni Couronnes," his stripped-down paraphrase of "Sleeping Beauty" first seen in Grenoble in 1968. It also included the three ballets known collectively as "A la Recherche de..." and his popular, evening-long "Messe pour le Temps Présent."

In these works Béjart touches most of his familiar bases: the preoccupation with Buddhist

and Oriental themes, the proliferation of literary references, the occasional tendency to sermonize, the eclectic adaptation of all kinds of music from Tchaikovsky to the spoken word—or rather the grunted, shouted song, shrieked word as emitted by the remarkable Maria Casado (as she stalked around the stage in "Nuit Obscure").

Yet it is not in his strivings for "total art" that Béjart comes across most clearly, but when he turns his attention to dance and the choreography carries the message that needs no harangues, explanatory sound effects or program notes. Thus one Paris critic flatly stated that "Ni Fleurs" is "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, contemporary classic ballets."

And the applause meter, if it were not already shattered by the clangor coming from the public address system, would have recorded its highest score for the three exquisite love episodes of "Béhak" and the section entitled "La Danse" in

"Messe pour le Temps Présent."

These showed off the strength of the company, too, with Paolo Bortoluzzi and Hitomi Asakawa as the lyrical Rama and Sita, Jörg Lanner and Jaleh Kerendi as the pastoral Krishna and Radha, and Germinal Casado (as Béjart's chief designer) and Maina Gielgud as the flamboyant Shiva and Shakti, in the three "Béhak" scenes, and with Bortoluzzi setting off a stylized rock and jerk sashay in Béjart's apotheosis of "La Danse."

"Messe pour le Temps Présent" has been hailed as the choreographer's masterpiece so far, and its ritualized reflections on modern life exert a powerful effect on his largely youthful audiences, from the quiet and reflective beginning to its questioning "open" end. But those who do not accept equally all the Béjartian characteristics packed into the nine parts of the "ceremony" may find that it sags and slows or gets a bit heavy-handed at times.

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Word reaching here in advance of her arrival described Nehama Lifschitz as a Jewish Edith Piaf. At her debut, in a recital for Israeli charities at the Royal Festival Hall, she turned out to be, like Piaf, very small and very intense. But a more nearly exact physical likeness would be Giulietta Masina.

As was true of Piaf, and is still true of Masina, she is a thorough professional who knows precisely what she is doing and how, and does it superbly. Hers is not a great voice, to be sure, but it is warm, flexible and finely disciplined; and like the best artists among singers of every category, she works from the music of language, sublimating the lyrical contours and cadences of speech.

Musical Spokesman

A Lithuanian Jew, she began her singing career in concert and opera in Kovno, went on to become the leading singer of Jewish folk songs in the Soviet Union, and emigrated to Israel just a year ago, her departure facilitated, it is said, by official disinterest over her effectiveness as a musical spokesman for Soviet Jewry.

She had a splendid success with an audience which packed the Royal Festival Hall and overflowed onto the stage, although probably not quite the kind of success she enjoys with audiences more closely identified with her own background and experience. It was largely a Jewish audience, of course, and the laughter that greeted Yiddish jokes in some of the lighter numbers suggested no language barrier. But Miss Lifschitz—if one can speak of a youthful grandmother as miss—is very much of the East; and in this sense her art tends to be somewhat parochial.

Minor Keys

It also tends to be somewhat monotonous. If there were ten major chords in a program lasting about an hour and a half they escaped me. Only one of the songs was in a major tonality, and that was at the close of the program. Even gay songs were in minor keys. And no leavening of the prevailing melancholy was to be hoped for from a string-laden backing chamber orchestra against which Axel Stordahl's lachrymos 1940 backings for Frank Sinatra would sound like Billy May.

Miss Lifschitz sings in Yiddish, Hebrew and Russian, and mostly in Yiddish, which she handles delightfully. If she is to have the career outside the Soviet Union or Israel for which her talent, her accomplishment and her charm certainly provide the essential prerequisite, she will have to bring greater variety to her programs and acquire a Western language or two. This would apply, I would think, even if she chooses to remain a Jewish minstrel singing for predominantly Jewish audiences.



Roc Brynner in Cocteau's "Opium."

London Theater

Cocteau's Opium Cure

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Roc Brynner, the 23-year-old son of Yul Brynner and the actress Virginia Gilmore, has adapted "Opium," Jean Cocteau's journal of a cure for addiction to narcotics, for the English-speaking stage. Acting it himself, he has been packing the Hampstead Theater Club. To call this venture "a one-man show" would be unjust to young Brynner, though he performs alone. His ingenious text and original interpretation lure the spectator into an absorbing drama in which the victim wrestles stubbornly with the demon that holds him.

In his later years, Jean Cocteau was a friend of the Brynner family and the godfather of Roc Brynner who now plays him—or rather plays one of his manuscripts. Young Brynner very wisely refrains from any mimicking of his godfather's well-remembered mannerisms—his habit of illustrating conversational points by twisting his hands and screwing up his features. Nor does he resort to the make-up box to conjure up a resemblance to the much-photographed poet of the twenties. Instead, he brings the study of opium addiction to theatrical life, avoiding an impersonation of the author. The book was an investigation of the subject and not an attempt at a self-portrait.

Cocteau had become an opium addict in 1924 when he was seeking escape from the haunting memory of a friend's death. In 1927, he submitted to a cure which was unsuccessful owing to the doctor's lack of knowledge about drug addiction. In 1932, he entered a clinic for a second cure and decided to keep a notebook in which he would describe the effects of both opium and of withdrawal. This bizarre diary is one of its author's most interesting books and it has been compared to De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater." But if Cocteau is to be believed, the opium eater differs from the opium smoker as the glutton differs from the gourmet. Both, however, are before long in the same desperate condition.

As "Opium" opens, Brynner as

Cocteau, clad in a bathrobe, stalks around a cheap basement room where the tempting Miss Lifschitz awaits the inevitable homecoming. He discourses on his son's dependence on the drug, describing its influence over his body and mind in characteristic grams and metaphors. He refutes many theories of the drug-addict and others. He outlines the mental and physical states in opium imposes, its strange effect on time and memory. He recounts literary gems he recalls from his youth. Miss Lifschitz, the friend most quoted, is Cocteau's "one-man show" would be unjust to young Brynner, though he performs alone. His ingenious text and original interpretation lure the spectator into an absorbing drama in which the victim wrestles stubbornly with the demon that holds him.

Act II finds him pacing the confines of a white hospital cell where he is undergoing the torture of withdrawal. The feverish yearning is diminishing, but Cocteau does not regret the experience-intensive opium-smoking because that it has been of great benefit. There are also poetic passages here, including a vivid vignette of a midnight trip to the hold of a vessel from which a doctored anchor is cast into the harbor. The entire crew has deserted the waterfront but for the more potent pleasure of opium pipes. "Will I return to the habit?" Cocteau asks himself in conclusion. "If my demands it or if opium demands it."

Both as novice dramatic as novice actor Roc Brynner makes an excellent start, playing in his combined fund-raising evening at the theater. It is hoped that he will visit Paris with this vehicle, now writing a film script in which he will act, with father. It is entitled "Romance," a tale of French girls and will be shot in France this summer.

New Movies in New York

Antonioni's 1st U.S. Film

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—This is how The New York Times rates new movies in New York:

Zabrija Point, Michelangelo Antonioni's first American film, starring two newcomers, Mark Frechette and Diane Halprin, with Rod Taylor, found little favor with Vincent Canby. The movie demands "to be taken seriously," he reports, "but only by Antonioni buffs, for whom no assumption is too outrageous to make in the interests of filling in the blank spaces in the master's plan. I suspect that for the rest of us, 'Zabrija Point' will remain a movie of stunning superficiality, another example of a noble artistic impulse short-circuited in a foreign land." The story is "a kind of activist 'Brief Encounter.' Because of the fundamental emptiness of his American vision, all sorts of flaws that one might overlook in better Antonioni films become apparent."

Patton: Salute to a Rebel, directed by Franklin J. Schaffner and starring George C. Scott as General George S. Patton Jr., got a mixed notice. The Times praised the direction and Scott's performance, but said "the movie is likely to strike terror into any rational person who refuses—perhaps absurdly—to believe that war is man's most noble endeavor."

The Honeymoon Killers, written and directed by composer Leonard Bernstein, recounts the criminal partnership of Martha Beck and Raymond Fernandez, the "Lonely Hearts Killers" of the early 1960s. The film takes few liberties with the facts of the case and succeeds in giving "a more concentrated, less cluttered, clearer vision than you are likely to have found in even the best conventional crime movies."

11 Riberas Sold For \$29,750—Auction Annulled

LISBON, Feb. 10.—A Lisbon court has annulled an auction in which 11 parts of the Apostles, by the Spanish 17th-century painter José de Ribera, were sold. A new auction will take place Feb. 15.

The portraits had been sold to a Lisbon resident for \$29,750 which was below the official starting price of \$36,500.

The 11 Riberas were un-

expectedly sold to the Prado Museum in Madrid recently identified them as real Riberas.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1970

Page 7

Cost of EEC Dressed in K. Report

British Told Food Mold Go Up 25 Pct.

(Continued from Page 1)
in retail prices from the
paper:

France	Britain
1.82	1.03
29	40
16	11
26	43

French might well object that if cheese or butter may be as good as English, but the price argument is almost in a weight significant with a public opinion. The effect, measured broadly in the white, would be an increase of 4 percent in the cost of living.

Wilson emphasized today the actual impact on food or anything else would be on the terms negotiated in Britain and the Six. For the EEC could allow a transitional period—or could only reduce her food price to cut down surpluses. The terms are unacceptable," Wilson said bluntly, "we do not." But he added a warning: "We pay a price and Europe will pay a price if agreement cannot be reached."

Civil servants who prepared the paper spoke of the unfairness of their esti-

mate said in the report that the impact of new costs, such as agricultural levels, could be easily guessed but the long-term economic benefits could not. The paper went on to say that gross estimate of the impact of the balance of payments was too wide to afford any basic judgment, and is basically adding in that it is inconceivable that all the elements in calculation will work in the direction.

Balance-of-payments impact comes in good part from contributions to the country budget. The white paper these might range from \$360 m to \$1.6 billion a year.

Whether the white paper condones the cost of membership to the EEC's overseas payments would not, "at most," to "considerably more than 1 percent" of the national product.

Britain's GNP has been growing about 3 percent a year in the decade, the paper noted. If the weight of informed opinion in industry leads to the extension that if the increase would be greater if we were in the community.

The British Council of the Economic Movement said tonight that the paper confirmed its view "economic advantages would outweigh the costs."

The government will almost certainly give greater emphasis to it considers the political advantages of membership for the chance for a leading role in a larger grouping on the scene.

**India Seen Ready
to Fight Court's
Ruling on Banks**

(UPI)—The

Government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will introduce legislation authorizing nationalization of banks in India, including those owned by the Finance Ministry, it is said today.

It will overcome problems posed by the Indian Supreme Court earlier today in invaliding a government nationalization of major Indian banks, the officials said.

Gandhi announced on July 1 that her government was taking over the banks. The move led to the ruling Congress party. Supreme Court ruled that the legislation was discriminatory and unconstitutional, and that any such must be approved by Parliament. The July legislation did apply to the smaller Indian or those that were foreign-owned.

Ministry officials said it would be necessary for the government to promulgate an order authorizing the nationalization of all banks operating in India to get around the court ruling.

The government, they said, only take action on the basis of the already involved.

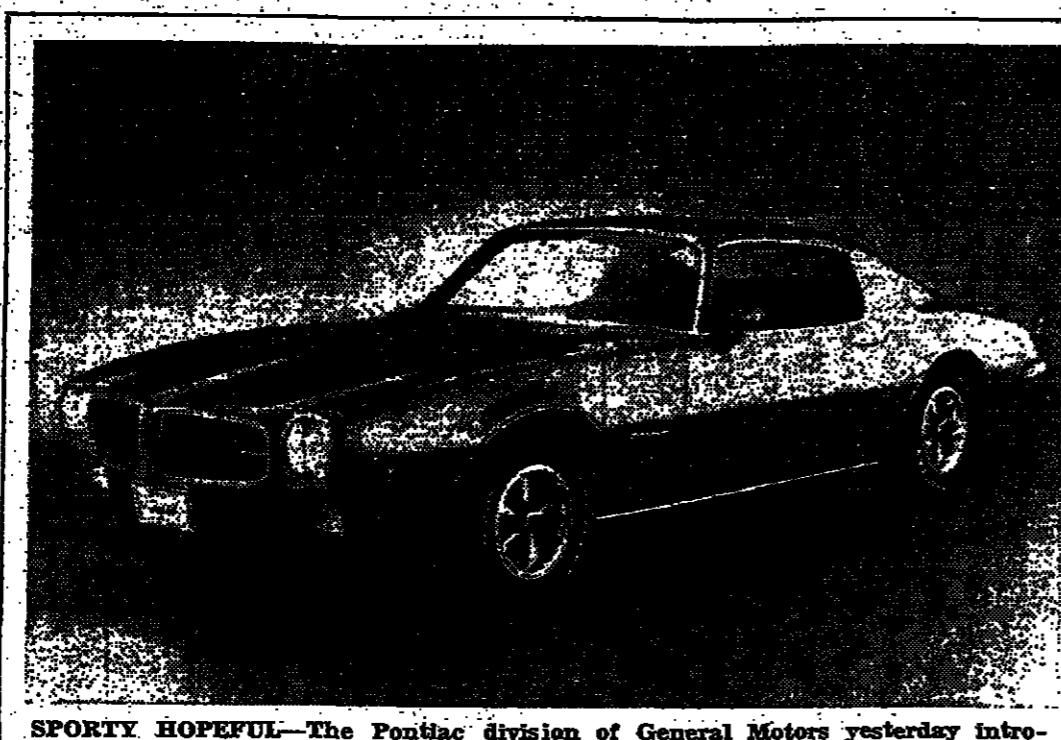
Officials said the ordinance was presented to Parliament to be law when it meets for its budget session. Mrs. Gandhi has majority backing.

Boycott Profits

The schoolboy, 15-year-old John Barbour, is famous here for having run a \$1,500 inheritance into \$13,000 worth of mining shares by his own market instinct.

"I can't see them levelling off at anything less than \$20," he murmured to an acquaintance, referring to shares in a recently popular nickel mining company.

Another nickel stock, Poseidon,



Sent Over \$4 Million to Swiss Banks

Stiff Sentences Given in U.S. Fraud Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—

Four Americans who pleaded guilty to a mammoth fraud against the U.S. government were given maximum prison sentences today.

Of these, the two men who masterminded the fraud involving millions of dollars in Navy defense contracts—Francis N. Rosenbaum, a prominent Washington attorney, and Andrew L. Stone, a wealthy St. Louis businessman—each was sentenced to five years in prison for each of nine counts of a 1968 federal indictment.

The alleged fraud extended over four years, from 1963 to 1967. During this time, Rosenbaum was a director and chief counsel for a

St. Louis company which received more than \$47 million in Navy contracts for aircraft rockers.

During this same time, Stone was the company's principal stockholder and chief executive officer.

The company first was known as Chromcraft Corp., but became the Techab division of Alco Inc. in 1966 when Chromcraft merged with Alco.

Simplified, the case worked this way: Stone and Rosenbaum set up two dummy companies in the United States and fraudulently represented them as subcontractors on the Navy work.

Swiss bankers supplied them with fraudulent bills from other dummy European firms for materials which were never ordered or shipped. The dummy subcontractors then "sold" the non-existent material to the prime contractor who charged the Navy for it.

In paying off the phony bills, Stone and Rosenbaum were able to siphon the overcharges obtained on the defense contracts out of the country—an amount exceeding \$4 million.

The money went to the Swiss bankers who routed it into the Americans' secret accounts in Switzerland.

Stone and Mrs. Price have also pleaded guilty to conspiring to violate the mutual security act by exporting munitions to Belgium.

Rosenbaum faces trial on a New York perjury charge resulting from his statement to a grand jury that he had no Swiss bank accounts.

The former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who was ousted from his job last month, made his charges at an impromptu press conference following testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee. He said that he was asked to defer enforcement of the subpoena because it might interfere with treaty negotiations between the United States and Switzerland.

The Justice Department showed less enthusiastic support for investigations of secret foreign bank accounts after Attorney General John N. Mitchell took office, Robert M. Morgenthau said today.

Mr. Morgenthau also said the department asked him to postpone serving a subpoena on First National City Bank of New York in connection with another probe into foreign bank accounts.

He identified the companies involved as American Vending Service Co., American Industrial Service Co. and American Service & Sales Co.

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Market Summary

Feb. 10, 1970

Most Actives—New York

	High	Low	Close	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Raytheon	47.00	46.50	46.50	-1.50	100 Westinghouse	10.50	10.25	10.25	-0.25
Armco St.	205.00	201.00	201.00	-4.00	100 Allis-Chalmers	9.00	8.75	8.75	-0.25
Amcana	201.00	199.00	199.00	-2.00	100 Alcoa	36.00	35.75	36.00	+1.00
Occidental	112.00	111.00	111.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.75
Whirlpool	107.70	107.70	107.70	-1.00	100 B. C. Forest	24.00	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Grumman	103.00	102.00	102.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	21.00	20.75	21.00	+0.25
IBM	102.00	101.00	101.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	21.00	20.75	21.00	+0.25
Ford	85.00	84.00	84.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	20.50	20.25	20.50	-0.25
Section Dick	84.00	83.00	83.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	20.00	19.75	20.00	-0.25
Chrysler	82.00	81.00	81.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	19.50	19.25	19.50	-0.25
Texaco	74.00	73.00	73.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	19.00	18.75	19.00	-0.25
Trans. Union	72.00	71.00	71.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	18.50	18.25	18.50	-0.25
Standard	71.00	70.00	70.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	18.00	17.75	18.00	-0.25
Volume, 100 stocks	1,574,300	1,574,300	1,574,300	shares.	100 B. F. Goodrich	17.50	17.25	17.50	-0.25
Ratio, 15 stocks	10.55 percent				100 B. F. Goodrich	17.00	16.75	17.00	-0.25
Average price	15 stocks, \$13.20				100 B. F. Goodrich	16.50	16.25	16.50	-0.25
New 1969-70 highs: 9; lows: 9.					100 B. F. Goodrich	16.00	15.75	16.00	-0.25
Advances: 489; declines: 839; unchanged: 249.					100 B. F. Goodrich	15.50	15.25	15.50	-0.25
N.Y. stock index: 68.20 -0.44.					100 B. F. Goodrich	15.00	14.75	15.00	-0.25
Industrial: 50.77 -0.44; transportation: 23.57.					100 B. F. Goodrich	14.50	14.25	14.50	-0.25
Most Actives—American					100 B. F. Goodrich	14.00	13.75	14.00	-0.25
Aerospace	74.00	73.00	73.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	13.50	13.25	13.50	-0.25
Calo Corp.	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	13.00	12.75	13.00	-0.25
Christiansen	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	12.50	12.25	12.50	-0.25
Asmara Oil	32.00	31.00	31.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	12.00	11.75	12.00	-0.25
Stim Corp.	31.00	30.00	30.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	11.50	11.25	11.50	-0.25
Heinrichs	29.00	28.00	28.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	11.00	10.75	11.00	-0.25
Calo Electr.	29.00	28.00	28.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	10.50	10.25	10.50	-0.25
Marshall	27.00	26.00	26.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	10.00	9.75	10.00	-0.25
Approx total stock sales year ago	2,870,000				100 B. F. Goodrich	9.50	9.25	9.50	-0.25
Stock sales year ago	5,587,400				100 B. F. Goodrich	9.00	8.75	9.00	-0.25
Avg. stock index:	25.73	25.33	25.49	-1.4	100 B. F. Goodrich	8.50	8.25	8.50	-0.25

Most Actives—American

	High	Low	Close	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
100 B. F. Goodrich	74.00	73.00	73.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	73.00	72.00	73.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	73.00	72.00	72.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	72.00	71.00	72.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	72.00	71.00	71.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	71.00	70.00	71.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	70.00	69.00	69.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	69.00	68.00	69.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	68.00	67.00	67.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	67.00	66.00	67.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	66.00	65.00	65.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	65.00	64.00	65.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	64.00	63.00	63.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	63.00	62.00	63.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	62.00	61.00	61.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	61.00	60.00	61.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	60.00	59.00	59.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	59.00	58.00	59.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	58.00	57.00	57.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	57.00	56.00	57.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	56.00	55.00	55.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	55.00	54.00	55.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	54.00	53.00	53.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	53.00	52.00	53.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	52.00	51.00	51.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	51.00	50.00	51.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	50.00	49.00	49.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	49.00	48.00	49.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	47.00	46.00	47.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	46.00	45.00	45.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	45.00	44.00	45.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	44.00	43.00	43.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	43.00	42.00	43.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	42.00	41.00	41.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	41.00	40.00	41.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	39.00	38.00	39.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	38.00	37.00	37.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	37.00	36.00	37.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	36.00	35.00	35.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	35.00	34.00	35.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	34.00	33.00	33.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	33.00	32.00	33.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	32.00	31.00	31.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	31.00	30.00	31.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	30.00	29.00	29.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	29.00	28.00	29.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	28.00	27.00	27.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	27.00	26.00	27.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	26.00	25.00	25.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	25.00	24.00	25.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	24.00	23.00	23.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	23.00	22.00	23.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	22.00	21.00	21.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	21.00	20.00	21.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	20.00	19.00	19.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	19.00	18.00	19.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	18.00	17.00	17.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	17.00	16.00	17.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	16.00	15.00	15.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	15.00	14.00	15.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	14.00	13.00	13.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	13.00	12.00	13.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	12.00	11.00	11.00	-1.00	100 B. F. Goodrich	11.00	10.00	11.00	-1.00
100 B. F. Goodrich	10.00	9.00	9.00						

Is your present banker an international banker? Or just an American banker overseas?

In the highly complex world of international business, you don't become an international banker simply by opening a branch overseas.

That's why Manufacturers Hanover has geared its whole international operation to respond to the needs of our corporate customers.

Money managers in scores of countries around the world regard us as the No. 1 U. S. bank because we cooperate with local banks through our 15 representative offices.

In primal money centers, such as London and Frankfurt, we operate full-service branches to serve our customers.

And where the need arises, we offer new banks and banking affiliations, such as Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. in London, and our interest in one of Australia's largest investment firms, Development Finance Corporation Ltd.

And which has pushed our international division well over the \$4 billion mark.

You see, at Manufacturers Hanover, money talks with a decidedly foreign accent.

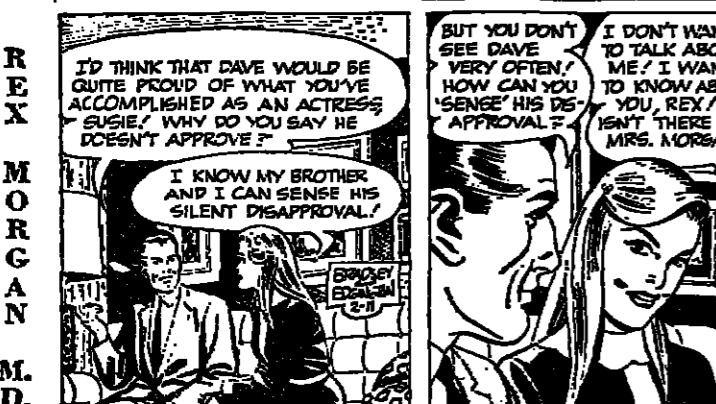
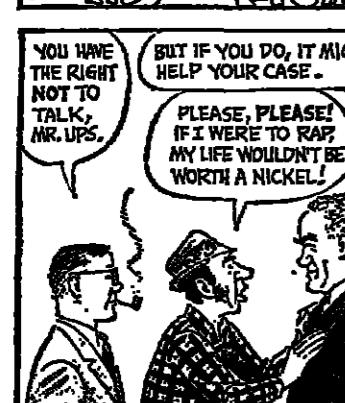
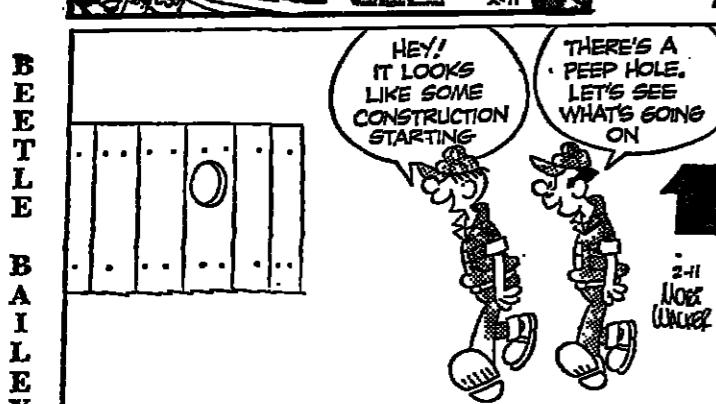
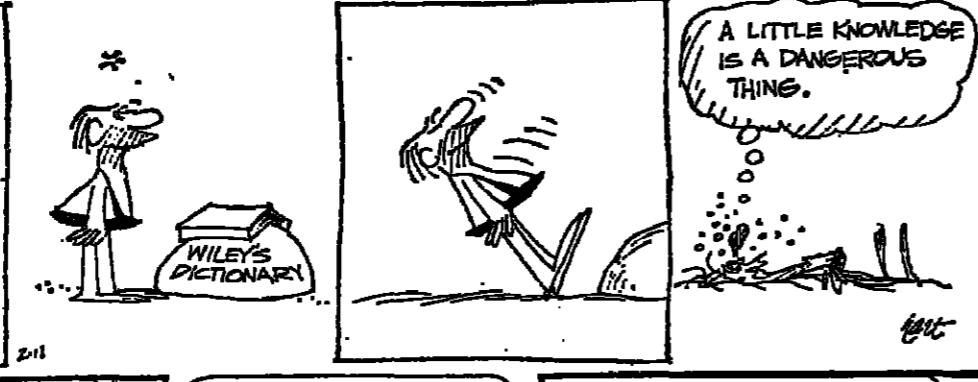
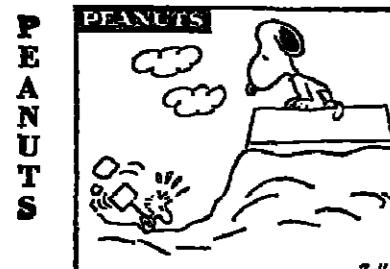
Manufacturers Hanover is an international bank.



European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)	
Amsterdam	
AKZO	47.10
Alpco	2.00
AmroBank	43.00
AtmosRubb.	44
Bilthorn	123
Fokker	122
Holland	172.20
H.V.A.	54
Holland-Amt.	24.30
Hooftman	16.00
I.D.S. Ltd.	312.00
I.P.I.	310.00
K.L.M.	119.30
Net. Krediet	25.00
Philips	21.40
Robeco	22.50
Rolines	19.30
RoyalDutch	11.00
Unilever	111.30
Verfach	77
Brussels	
Arbed	2.99
AT&T	2.00
Geel-Dupras	1.78
Electrotel	4.80
Lambert	1.80
Philips	2.00
Pt. Geverit	1.48
Sec.Générale	12.15
Unimibre	1.93
Düsseldorf	
AEG	22.20
Aus.Thysen	100
BASF	297
Bayer	172.60
Commerzbank	37.30
Cont.Gruen	42
Daimler-Benz	399.50
Demag	183
Deutsche	200
DresdeBank	322.50
Ges.Bergw.	79
Hesscher	100
Hessische	100
Karlsfeld	348
Kaufhof	250
KHD	182
Lufthansa	1.10
Mannesmann	166
Metallgesell.	552
Philips	212.10
RWE new...	214.50
Siemens	238
Tele. Rhen.	22
Veha	173.30
London	
Anglo-AmCo	66.7
Anglo-AmIn	25.7
Brent	63
BeechamGr.	45.6
Bowater	51.6
BritishTab.	104.4
Brown	2.9
Brit.Petrol.	106.4
Brit.Leyh...	11.3
Com. Corp.	0.1
Courtaulds	2.1
Degussa	2.3
Debentur.	100
Dow. Rea.	2.1
Distillers	21.7
Dunlop	33.9
EMI	1.00
FrostGenc.	111.3
GEC	24.1
Globo Gr.	77.3
Gulf Oil	57
Gullmoss	25.7
Hawker-Sidd.	42.4
Hudson-Brid.	127
Imperial	25
*Ex-dividend.	
Commodity Prices	
NEW YORK, Feb. 10. — Commodity prices in primary markets as reported today in New York are:	
Commodity and unit	
FOODS	
Wheat 1. red mush	1.80
Wheat 2. hard ckt. bu	1.82
Corn 2 yellow bu	1.87
Oats 3 white bu	1.81
Barley 2 ckt. bu	1.83
Coffee Arabica lb	1.80
Coffee 4 Santos lb	1.81
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-60 335s vs	18%
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	90.00
Iron 2. Fury Phila ton	80.00
Steel scrap 1/2 in hvy Pitt	100.00
Lead 1 lb	1.00
Copper elec lb	184.00
Tin (Straits) lb	1.97
Zinc E St. 1 basic lb	1.84
Silver NY oz	12.70
COMMODITY indices	
Moody's index (base 100)	451.8
Dec. 31, 1969	451.8
*Nominal. +Asked.	
NEW YORK FUTURES	
NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Deliveries	
Future: No sales	
Wool futures: March 10	
May 11.9, July 32.21, Sept. 32.2	
3.25 n. March 71.51 n.	
Wool futures: March 194.1	
106.5 b. July 107.3 b. Oct. 108.3	
109.2 b. Dec. 110.0 b.	
Wool tops futures: March 194.1	
May 151.5 b. Oct. 152.2 b. Dec. 151	
Cocoa futures: March 25.31, May 28.44, Sept. 28.50, Dec. 30.65	
Copper futures: March 70.00	
68.90, July 67.15, Sept. 68.65 Dec.	
Jan. 71 64.65, March 71.645	
Cotton futures: No. 2: March 24	
May 24.25, July 25.88, Sept. 26.25	
Dec. 26.25 b. March 71.645	
Silver futures: Feb. 189.50, May 191.30, May 195.60, July 198.50, Dec. 204.00, Dec. 211.00, Jan. 71.211.00, May 213.00, July 213.00, Dec. 215.00	
Rubber futures: March 25.50	
25.50 n. Nov. 25.80 n.	
Coffee B futures: No sales.	
Raw hide futures: No sales.	
s—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.	
CHICAGO FUTURES	
Open High Low Close	
WHEAT	
May 1,444 1,454 1,444 1,444	
Jul 1,364 1,376 1,349 1,326	
Sep 1,359 1,376 1,356 1,326	
Dec 1,412 1,431 1,412 1,326	
CORN	
Mar 1,289 1.21 1,204 1,21	
May 1,204 1,206 1,204 1,204	
Jul 1,216 1,216 1,204 1,204	
Sep 1,201 1,201 1,204 1,204	
Dec 1,176 1,171 1,174 1,174	
OATS	
May 275 285 285 285	
Jul 275 285 285 285	
Sep 275 285 285 285	
Dec 275 285 285 285	
COTTON	
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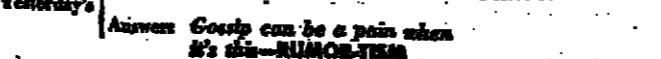
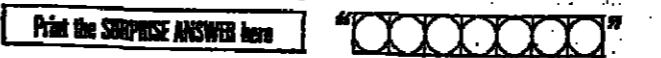
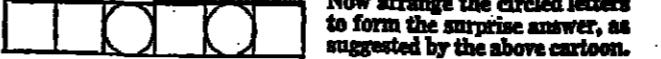
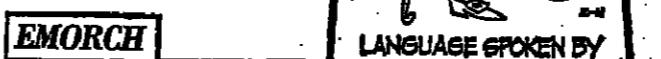
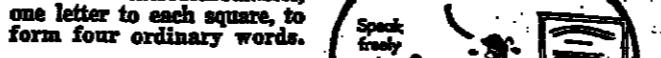
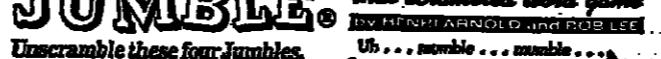
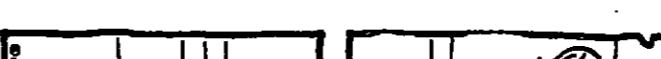
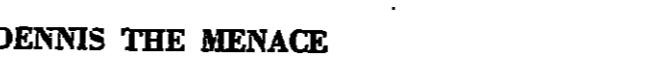
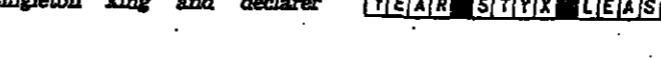
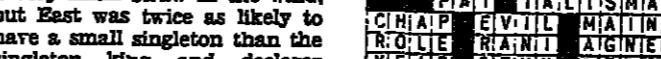
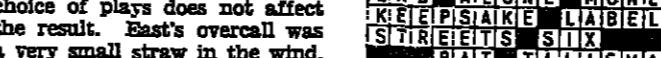
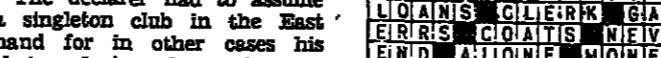
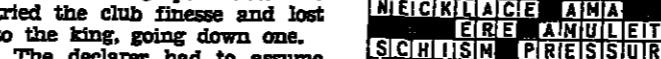
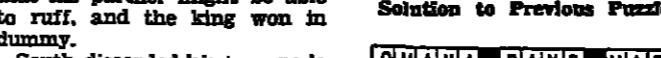
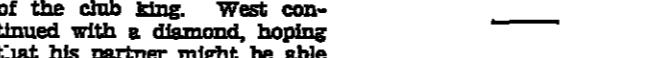
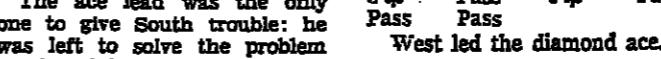
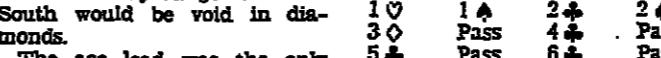
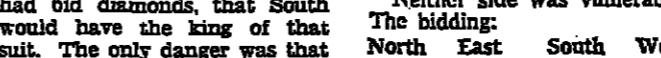
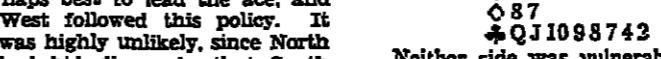
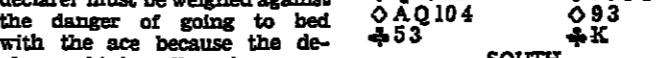
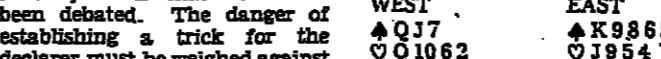
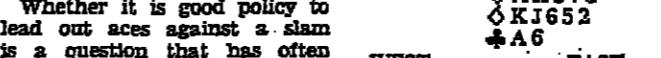
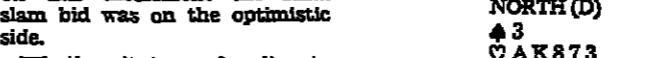
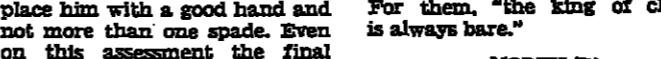
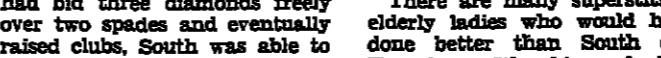
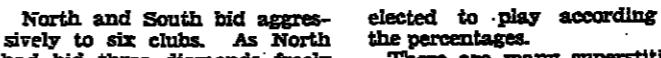
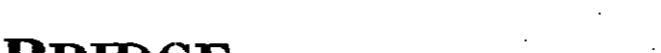
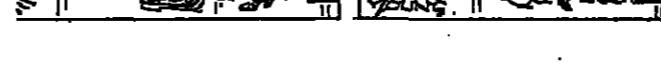
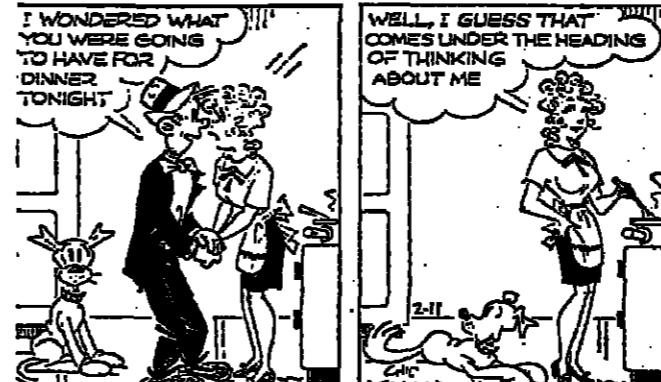
B—Bid. S—Ask. Nominal = Nominal.

International



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BLONDIE



BOOKS

CHILDREN ARE CIVILIANS TOO

By Heinrich Böll. Translated from the German by Lella Venneri. McGraw-Hill. 196 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Paul West

This is the first portion of Mr. West's review. The second part will appear tomorrow.

BEST known to American readers for two of his novels, "The Clown" and "Bullards at Half-past Nine," Heinrich Böll is one of the most restrained postwar German writers. He has little of the festivity of Günter Grass, even less of the self-indulgent phantasmagoria of Jakob Lind and, above all, none of Hermann Hesse's arch and would-be modish abstraction—Goethe's behind me, Steppenwolf, is what the best fiction of Böll seems to say. He writes austere but out of a tradition whose horrors and beauties seem to have been culled from a more than usually close, exhaustive scrutiny of what has actually happened in Germany and are not caricature meant to embody emotions almost too private to be expressed in a word. In a word, he is a not very tricky observer of how German families have fared in schloss and tenement, amid the ruins and then under the neon, his heart as open to the humdrum mechanic who experiences love at first sight as to the indomitable hubris that spawned the so-called Wirtschaftswunder: the seeming miracle of Germany's postwar recovery. A Catholic, Böll knows something about miracles, finding glimpses of them on the personal plane but hardly ever on the national.

The stories that follow—which document the holocaust in terms of boy soldiers, wartime railroad stations, German cafés and black Berlin winters, wounds and foot-rolls and stenches—build up an effect of a haunting simultaneity. As you read, each story seems complete and yet fills in a gap in the one preceding one. It's a moving, intensely unsettling effect, and it even makes one feel (as I think he feels) that, although the ends, the emotion cannot.

Speaking as a survivor, he also sometimes as one who perished, Böll's narrator moves through a world of ghost who, only now after he wrote the Thermidor inscription on the highroad ("Stranger bear word, to Spartans we..."), is carried into school again, wounded back from his own "hot game" and sees his handwriting as there. The only change is that he now has no arms, no right leg. He asks for milk and once becomes one of the eight week recruits who, in another story, wait for the weather to lift at an Odessa airfield and end up in town, bartering their personal effects for schnaps and roast pork on bread, may the last supper of all.

Paul West is a reviewer at Book World, literary department of The Washington Post.

The present collection of 26 stories, almost all of them having appeared between 1947 and 1951, is typical of Böll's early work: down-to-earth, even gristy at times, but always tenderly wrought without being in the least mushy. The first story, "Across the Bridge," provides a banal parenthesis for the others, provoking the thought that, on the one hand, total war changes nothing and, on the other, that total war changes everything so much that we are only too glad to find parentheses to hold to. Thrice weekly a minor fun-

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South bid aggressively to six clubs. As North had bid three diamonds freely over two spades and eventually raised clubs, South was able to place him with a good hand and not more than one spade. Even on this assessment the final slam bid was on the optimistic side.

Whether it is good policy to lead out aces against a slam is a question that has often been debated. The danger of establishing a trick for the declarer must be weighed against the danger of going to bed with the ace because the declarer obtains discards.

When in doubt, it is perhaps best to lead the ace, and West followed this policy. It was highly unlikely, since North had bid diamonds, that South would have the king of that suit. The only danger was that South would be void in diamonds.

The ace lead was the only one to give South trouble: he was left to solve the problem of the club king. West continued with a diamond, hoping that his partner might be able to ruff, and the king won in dummy.

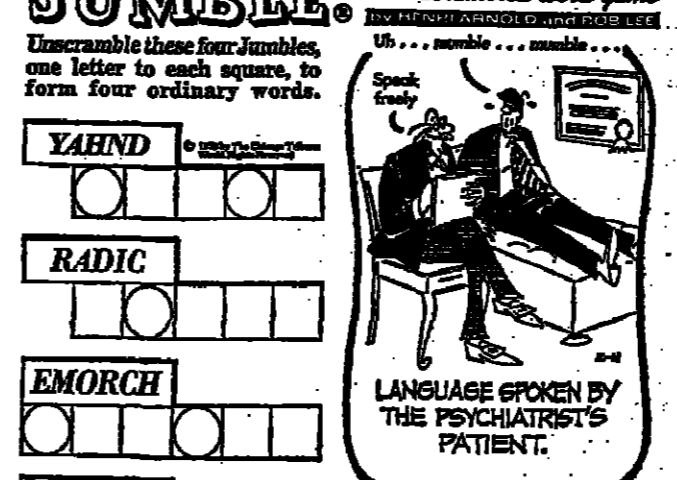
South discarded his two spade losers on the ace-king of hearts and led to the spade ace. He tried the club finesse and lost to the king, going down one.

The declarer had to assume a singleton club in the East hand for in other cases his choice of plays does not affect the result. East's overcall was a very small straw in the wind, but East was twice as likely to have a small singleton than the singleton king and declarer.

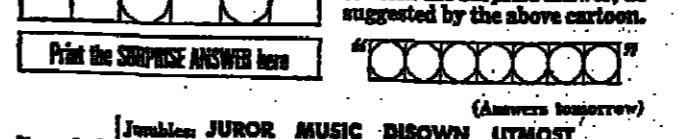
DENNIS THE MENACE



"YES, IT'S ALL RIGHT FOR YOUR NEW FRIEND WALTER TO WATCH TV WITH YOU."



"THIS IS WALTER?"



"LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE PSYCHIATRIST'S PATIENT."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday: **Junkie JUROR MUSIC DISOWN UTOST**

Answer: **Goofy can be a pain when it's skin—MUANCH-THEM**

Ungaretti Wins \$10,000 Prize

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 10 (AP).

Giuseppe Ungaretti, an Italian construction worker's son who became the patriarch of Italian poetry, was named the first recipient of the \$10,000 Books Abroad International prize for literature Sunday. The honor came on the poet's 82nd birthday.

The literary award is sponsored by the University of Oklahoma and Books Abroad, an international literary quarterly published for the past 45 years.

Please call for Ungaretti to receive the literary prize in a ceremony here in March.

Ungaretti currently is co-editing "Life of a Man," a single volume containing all the poems he has written during his lifetime. A selection of his first poems were published in 1915 and his first volume was published in 1916.

Ungaretti is a member of the Italian Academy and a professor of contemporary Italian literature at the University of Rome. In 1956, he shared the Biennial International Poetry Prize with W. H. Auden and Juan Ramon Jimenez.

Ungaretti was elected president of the European Council of Writers in 1962.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS	48 Telepathy initials
1 Impetuous	49 Red and other initials
5 Grating	50 Community group Abir
10 Declines	51 Knotty problem
14 Saudi Arabian plateau	52 U.N. member
15 Field of conflict	54 General outliers
16 Opening	55 Vibrated, as a Model T
17 Nuclear liquid	60 Educate
19 Concept	61 King of the road
20 Serious	64 Mariners' guide
21 Diet pills	66 Puts into service
22 Varnish ingredient	67 Maternally related
24 Points of division	68 Premiering
25 German's alias	69 Nearest
27 Tempe campus	70 Clear of vermin
29 Fastened	71 Therefore
34 Sticky substances	DOWN
36 Former Bolivian capital	1 Stadium sounds
37 Defense arm	2 Mars: Prefix
40 In	3 Past midnight
41 Vitamin acid	4 heart
42 River to Adriatic	5 Goldie of TV and movies
43 Blackbird	6 Constellation
44 Wheel rut	7 rocket
45 Share at	8 Contemptuous smile
46 Gather on a surface	9 Well-known school
	10 Heroic
	11 Portend
	12 Rabbit

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Kidd Holds 3d in Combined Giant Slalom to Schranz, Takes World Cup Lead

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 10.—Karl Schranz, after spending the worst 24 hours since I'm racing, in 2 minutes 4.04 seconds, today accomplished the following:

Won the world championship in men's giant slalom.

Took the lead in the World Cup standings.

Gave Austria its first men's gold medal in Alpine skiing since the 1968 Olympics at Innsbruck.

The 31-year-old Schranz had led giant slalom after the first race yesterday with a time of 1:51.15.

"Yesterday, I thought it should be one heat," he said, figuring 1,750 meters through 68 gates was enough to prove a champion.

Today he proved it didn't matter registering the fastest time for the second heat (the course was laid out to be faster today, although it was the same distance and had the same number of gates as yesterday) for a winning total of 4:19.58.

The second heat did not change the order of the first three leaders. Werner Bleiner of Austria had the second fastest time for the second straight day and finished with 4:14.13, for a total of 4:19.58 and his silver medal. Dumeng Giovannoli of Switzerland was only fifth fastest today with 2:05.04, but held the zone with a 4:21.15 total.

Heini Messner gave Austria its third silver in the top five by tying for fourth place with Max Rieger of West Germany.

In 1962, when John F. Kennedy was president and the New York jets were in last place for the first time, Karl Schranz was winning the world skiing championships. At the Federation Internationale de Ski meet that year in Chamonix, the 3-year-old Schranz was second in the giant slalom, first in the downhill and first in the combined.

In 1964, he picked up the silver medal in the Innsbruck Olympics

for the giant slalom. In 1966, at the world championships, he won the bronze for the event at Formigal, Chile.

In 1968 at Grenoble, he was sixth in the giant and fifth in the downhill, losing time because someone wandered out onto the track; he was given a re-run, won the event, but then the Olympic officials ruled that only his first run counted and Jean-Claude Kidd had his sweep of the gold medals.

Last season, he won the World Cup and his victory today gave him a total of 142 World Cup points, two more than Patrick Russell of France and Gustav Thoeni of Italy.

What's more, he is still the favorite for the downhill on Sunday, an event in which he is ranked first in the world by the FIS (he is ranked second in the giant slalom to Thoeni).

Third in the combined? The remarkable Bill Kidd, who is bowing out of amateur racing (either to turn pro or to go to graduate school), Kidd, who gave the United States its first men's medal since 1964 by taking the bronze in the special, ignored the pain in his back and improved his 30th place of yesterday in the giant to 15th with a 2:05.40 clocking, the eighth best time for the second heat.

He now has 15.58 points in the combined and, although the downhill is not his specialty, is in good position to pick up his second medal. The favorite for the combined must be Giovannoli, who is fourth with 21.36 points, but is the only one of the leaders who is strong in the downhill.

The other Americans completed a mediocre performance. Rick Chaffee wound up 21st with a combined time of 4:27.71, Hank Kashiwa was 30th in 4:29.98 and Spider Sabich was disqualified for missing a gate.

Tomorrow, the girls begin their competition with the downhill.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Karl Schranz, Austria 4:19.58

2. Werner Bleiner, Austria 4:21.15

3. Dumeng Giovannoli, Switz. 4:21.21

4. Max Rieger, West Ger. 4:22.11

5. Heini Messner, Austria 4:22.11

6. Andrew Biedermann 4:22.11

7. Karl Schranz, Austria 4:22.11

8. Patrick Russell, France 4:22.97

9. Alain Penn, France 4:23.04

10. Erik Baker, Norway 4:23.48

11. Bill Kidd, U.S. 4:23.57

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Karl Schranz, Austria 142

2. Werner Bleiner, Austria 142

3. Dumeng Giovannoli, Switz. 140

4. Heini Messner, Austria 139

5. Andrew Biedermann 139

6. Karl Schranz, Austria 138

7. Werner Bleiner, Austria 138

8. Alain Penn, France 138

9. Bill Kidd, U.S. 137

10. Erik Baker, Norway 137

11. Karl Schranz, Austria 137

12. Werner Bleiner, Austria 137

13. Alain Penn, France 137

14. Bill Kidd, U.S. 137

15. Karl Schranz, Austria 137

16. Bill Kidd, U.S. 137

17. Werner Bleiner, Austria 137

18. Alain Penn, France 137

19. Bill Kidd, U.S. 137

20. Karl Schranz, Austria 137

21. Bill Kidd, U.S. 137

22. Werner Bleiner, Austria 137

23. Alain Penn, France 137

24. Bill Kidd, U.S. 137

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112. Werner Bleiner, Austria 137

113. Alain Penn, France 137

114. Bill Kidd, U.S. 137

Observer

White House Memos

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The stories that President Nixon became interested in new uniforms for the White House police only after his recent European trip are pure nonsense, inspired no doubt by the Democratic National Committee.

A batch of confidential documents leaked by a White House source with a Germanic name reveals that Nixon, in fact, was thinking about the matter as early as August, 1968, when all public-opinion polls indicated that he would be easily elected.

The memo of a private conversation held the night of Aug. 5 with Prof. Henry Kissinger and a number of other foreign-policy thinkers whose intellects are equally incredible reveals that Nixon himself raised the question while Prof. Franz Burchelbein was urging the wisdom of inviting as many foreign heads of state as possible to the White House to explain the Vietnam policy.

"Ah," the President is quoted as saying, "but what will they think if we let them get the impression that our White House police look shabbier than theirs?"

Aside from the notation (*angstiger*), the Aug. 5 transcript makes no further reference to the White House police, but it is clear that the subject was never far from the President's mind. ***

There is, for example, the transcript of Nixon's conversation with David Eisenhower on the night of Aug. 6, 1968—election night. "It still looks terribly close, doesn't it?" Eisenhower is quoted as saying.

"We will win," Nixon replied. "We must win. There is simply too much at stake—Vietnam, harmony between the races, the uniforms of the White House police."

Unfortunately, Eisenhower is satisfied to reply, "Gosh, I hadn't thought of that," so that Nixon is not drawn out on the subject, and therefore we cannot know how far his thinking had gone at the time. Was he, at that relatively early date, leaning toward the swash-buckling uniform of the Bengal Lancers?

The transcript of a conversation with his wife in the White House sometime after midnight on Feb. 8, 1969, contains a

tantalizing clue. "Dick," Mrs. Nixon is quoted as saying, "you know you and Mel are going to have a hard day tomorrow drawing up an argument to sell Congress on the ABM. Why don't you turn off that old movie and come to bed?"

To which Nixon is quoted in reply as follows: "This is Gary Cooper in 'The Lives of a Bengal Lancer' Pat. I haven't seen that since I was a kid. Doesn't Gary look terrific in that turban? Do you think this country is ready for turbans on its policemen yet, Pat?" ***

The next clue comes in the transcript of a long meeting of the National Security Council held in the spring of 1969. For perhaps two hours the nation's most brilliant strategic thinkers and Attorney General John Mitchell have been discussing Soviet intentions, nuclear disarmament and the odds on an apocalypse.

Judging from the transcript, the President has been silent for perhaps an hour when the following exchange occurs:

GEN. FLEMING: Of course, dealing with the Russians we've always got to keep our credibility up.

PRESIDENT NIXON: Exactly! And our power can scarcely be made credible, gentlemen, if the President's own policemen are to look no more impressive than . . . well, the Mayor Daley's . . . or John Lindsay's.

ADM. REINHOLD: Fatal miscalculations leading to war have sprung from more trivial things, Mr. President.

Finally, on the evening of May 27, while meeting secretly with Vice-President Agnew to study the Huntley-Brinkley report for biased eyebrows, the President was quoted as speaking as follows during an aspirin commercial.

"Spiro." "Yes, Mr. President?" "If you were President, would you want your policemen to look at least as good as Nelson Eddy?"

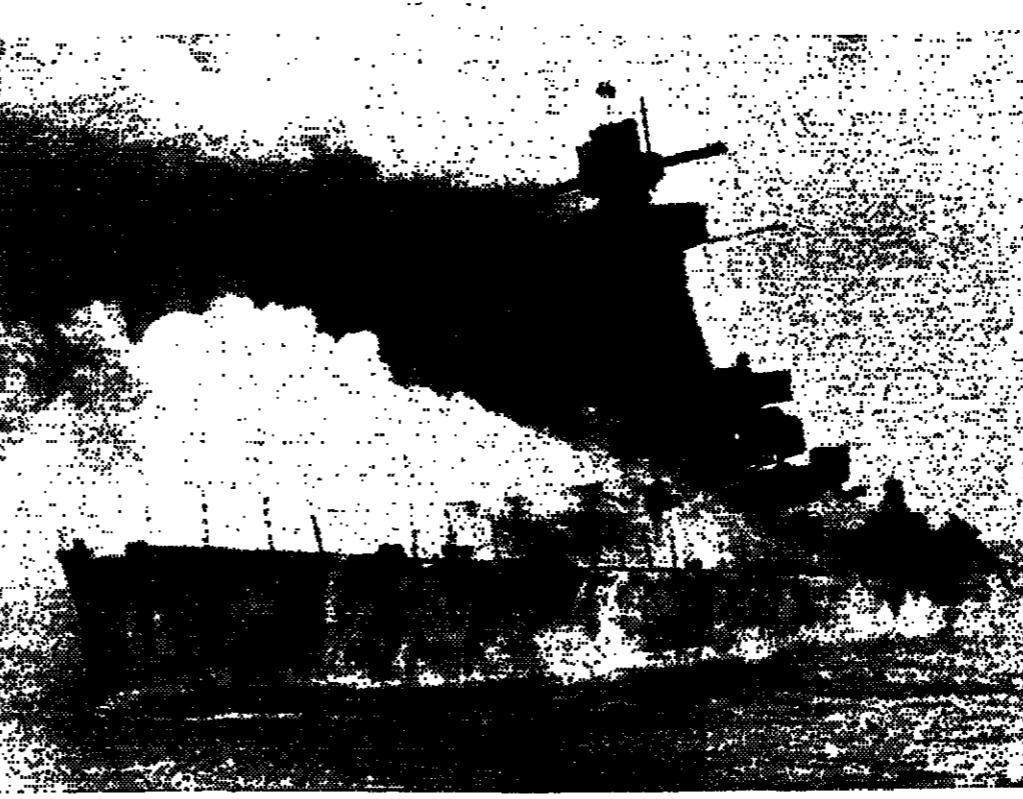
"I beg your pardon, Mr. President?"

"I said, and I'll try to say it again perfectly clearly. . . ."

"Agnew's reply: "Sh! Here comes Brinkley again. You take the left brow, I'll take the right"—closed the subject, at least in the written record, until the new uniforms were delivered.

A folk legend began as the Graf Spee sank in December, 1939.

Keystone



Latin America's Legend of the Graf Spee

By Malcolm W. Browne

Buenos Aires (NYT)—Nearly every day fresh red and white flowers are heaped up before a swastika—a carved wooden cross at the German Cemetery in Buenos Aires.

The grave is that of Capt. Hans Langsdorff, the late commander of the German warship Admiral Graf Spee.

The flowers left at the Langsdorff grave by admirers of several nationalities are disturbing to some observers here. The Graf Spee and its captain and crew have become a part of the folk legend of Argentina and Uruguay as well as a focus for right-wing and even Nazi political activity.

The German-speaking community of Argentina probably numbers about one-half million people, many of whom have been Argentine citizens for generations. Relatively few of them have engaged in any form of political activity since the end of World War II.

Nevertheless, substantial numbers of Argentines and German residents of Argentina were strongly pro-Nazi during the 1930s and World War II, and various Nazi war criminals, including Adolf Eichmann, settled here after the war.

Nazi Settlers

But three British cruisers, the Exeter, Achilles and Ajax, located and cornered the Graf Spee near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, which separates Uruguay from Argentina. In the battle of Dec. 13, 1939, the British ships were badly damaged.

Some observers believe that right-wing or even Nazi political activity is currently increasing within the German-Argentine circle. Efforts by right-wing elements to take over the administration of a German school in Bariloche, Argentina, are cited as an example.

The Graf Spee was one of a number of "armored ships" built by Germany before the war in contravention of the Versailles treaty, which prohibited Germany from building battleships. Technically heavy cruisers, the Graf Spee and its sister ships came to be known as "pocket battleships."

When the war began in September, 1939, the Graf Spee was assigned to sink South Atlantic shipping carrying supplies to Britain. With two batteries of 11-inch guns and other heavy armament, the raider became the terror of shipping lanes along the South American and African coasts.

Langsdorff's local image as a great naval hero is based partly on the fact that although he sank nine merchant ships in the course of his cruise, no one was killed as a result. The Graf Spee took aboard the crews as prisoners or, in some cases, accepted pledges of surrender from ship captains.

Under intense diplomatic pressure from the British Foreign Office, the Uruguayan government finally ordered the German ship to set sail. Langsdorff weighed anchor, but then ordered his ship evacuated and blown up.

Of the Graf Spee's 1,000-man crew, 38 had been killed in the battle with the British cruisers. They were buried in Uruguay. Most of the rest of the crew was interned in Argentina.

Langsdorff, on Dec. 20, 1939, draped himself with the ship's flag and shot himself. An estimated 300 Argentines attended his funeral, and many continue to attend annual commemorative ceremonies at the German Cemetery.

There are 12 Graf Spee veterans living in Uruguay, and an estimated 500 more scattered throughout Argentina. About 130 of them are active members of Graf Spee veterans associations in Buenos Aires and other major Argentine cities.

Sometimes members of the Tucumán, an Argentine Nazi terrorist organization, turn up at Graf Spee functions wearing swastika armbands and with arms raised in the Hitler salute. Most of the former German sailors express chagrin at this, and order the swastikas removed.

Ship Blown Up

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Trumpeter Al Hirt Hit In Mouth by Brick



Al Hirt holding a piece of the brick that hit him.

38. The advertisements in several British newspapers were placed by Queen Elizabeth, who is looking for staff.

Murder—or in this case simply theft—will out. William Bargfeld, 22, advertised some expensive items for sale in an Oakland, Calif., newspaper. Among other things he offered were a fur coat, photographic equipment, TV sets and tape recording devices. Police answered the ad and arrested Bargfeld after a reader recognized the items as those that were stolen from a friend's home.

Two more luckless crooks. This pair held up a bank messenger as he entered the drive-in office of a bank in Kansas City, Kan., and made off with a brown paper bag containing sandwiches for the teller.

In rites at the chateau of Lignières, France, using water from the Ebro and Guadalquivir Rivers of Spain, Joseph Cardinal Lefebre of France yesterday baptized Charles Xavier de Bourbon-Parme, son of Princess Irene of the Netherlands and Prince Charles Hughes de Bourbon-Parme, a Bourbon prince to the Spanish crown.

West German film director Georg Tress, 55, abandoned Monday his attempt to become the first man to fly from Ireland to Britain in a hydrogen-filled balloon. He waited for six hours at an airport but, due to a man had to finally call off the attempt.

The advertisements ask for a man to become a postman, no qualifications needed, pay-adequate; fringe benefits—a home in the Royal Mews near Buckingham Palace. The only stipulation is that the man should be aged between 18 and

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